

32/7/23

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

Health Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

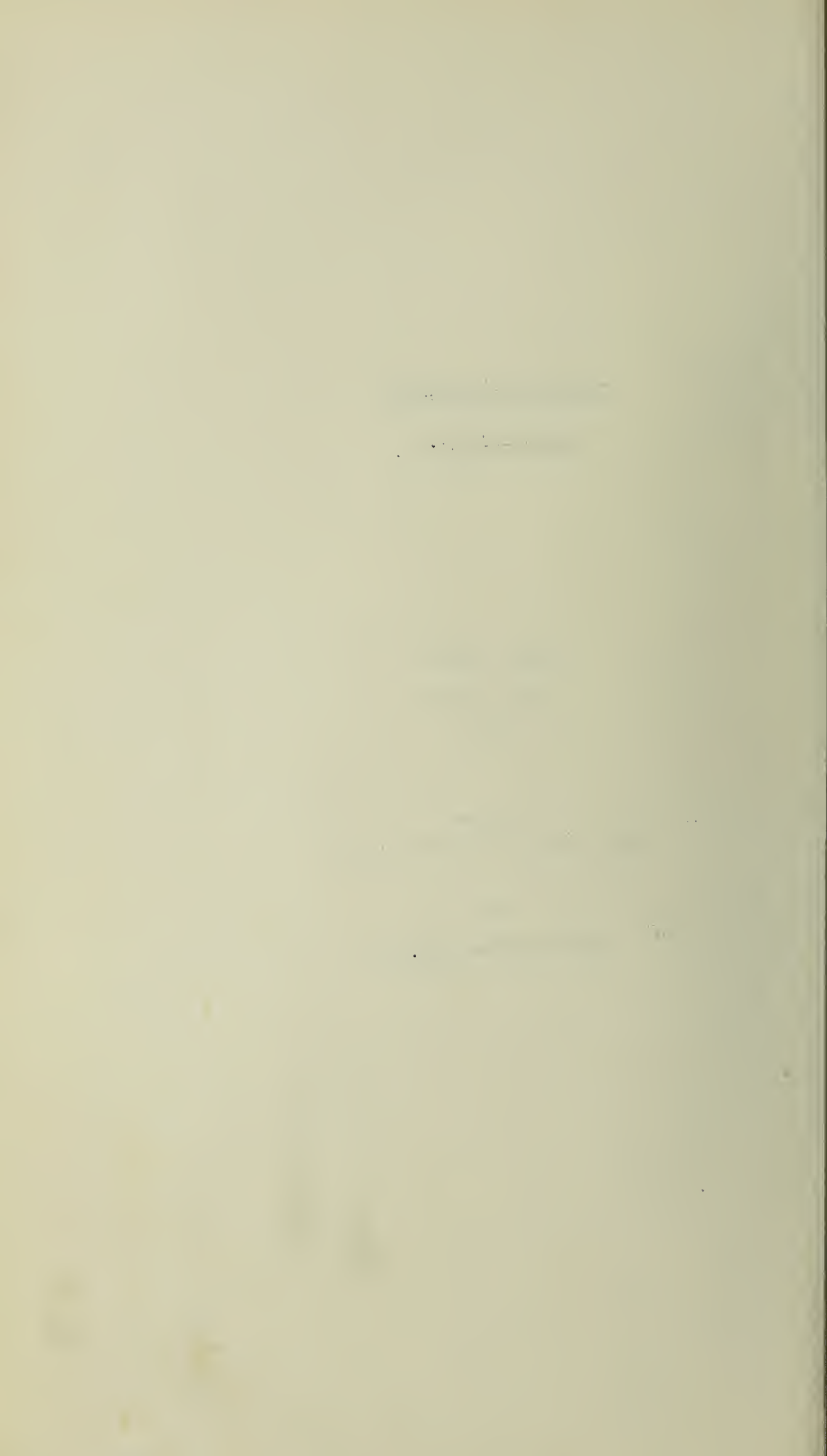
1954

by the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.



Clackmannan County Council.

With the Compliments

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.



INTRODUCTION.

The depressing cold and wet weather prevalent during the year was not reflected in an increase of illness in the community and the vital statistics for the County were encouragingly good. The Infant Mortality Rate of 25 and the Neo-natal death Rate of 14 were the lowest ever recorded for the County. The results of Routine School Medical Inspection, as detailed in the second part of the report, show that the good health of the children was maintained and there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease.

A second Mass X-ray Survey was carried out and, as was expected, a smaller number of new cases of tuberculosis was found than in the first survey three years ago. Mass Radiography, however, remains extremely helpful in discovering cases early in the disease and makes a major contribution in dealing with this the last serious infection to be widely prevalent. The full benefit of this method of control cannot be realised as long as attendance remains voluntary and the greater portion of the adult population fails to take advantage of the facilities provided.

The continuing shortage of trained staff (particularly Health Visitors and Dental Officers) prevented expansion and development of the personal health services. Thus, measures for the care of the aged and handicapped must depend greatly on the help given by Voluntary Associations and it is encouraging to note the increasing activity of such Organisations in the County.

In the New Year, the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. Innes, Assistant County Medical Officer, who had worked so wholeheartedly in the School Medical and Tuberculosis Services, was a great loss to the County and particularly to his friends and colleagues in the Health Department.

J. BORROMAN.

County Medical Officer.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.

May, 1955.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.
(As at May, 1955).

MEDICAL STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health. J. Borrowman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health. Patricia S. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
David F. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed 4/4/55)

SANITARY STAFF.

County Sanitary Inspector. David Wood, A.R. San.I.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Pat. M. Robertson, M.R. San.A.
A. D. Ferguson, M.R. San.A.
Clerkess and Typist. Kathleen M. M. Alexander.

DENTAL STAFF.

Chief Dental Officer C. Burleigh, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.(G.)
Assistant Dental Officer. A. Pirrie, L.D.S.
Dental Attendants. I. Whyte, M. Bauchop, E. Wilson.

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER.

J. Craig, A.I.S.W.

NURSING STAFF.

County Nursing Superintendent. A. P. Walker. (Appointed 15/9/54).

HEALTH VISITORS.

O. Braithwaite I. McLellan.
E. S. Ferguson. K. M. Macdonald.
S. P. Leyden. E. M. Sommerville.

PART-TIME AND AUXILIARY STAFF.

M. Heaney, R.G.N. D. A. Brand.
W. Stein, Assistant Nurse. F. Brown.
M. Robb. (Appointed 14/3/55)

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES.

Alloa. Dollar, Forestmill and District.
C. Currie. A. Nicolson.
E. Beattie Tullibody and Cambus.
J. McLeod (Appointed 4/3/55) A. McGuinness.
M. Gray (Nursing Assistant) A. Ramsay
Alva and Menstrie. Sauchie and Fishcross.
M. Raeside. V. Ferguson.
J. Ritchie. A. McHardy (Appointed 14/10/54)
Clackmannan. Tillicoultry and Coalsnaughton.
R. Thompson. J. H. Maxwell.
J. Chalmers.
Temporary County Relief.
J. Stewart (Appointed 5/1/55)

PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

D. Lindsay (Appointed 10/1/55).

DAY NURSERY.

Matron. E. McClurg.

OFFICE STAFF.

Chief Clerk. N. P. Forsyth.
Clerkesses and Typists. A. Pearson, M. Gray, M. Macfarlane,
J. Bruce, M. Smith, H. Cook, J. Galbraith.

PART-TIME STAFF.

Veterinary Inspector. G. C. Inglis, M.R.C.V.S.
Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:- Alva - J. Smith; Tillicoultry -
L.J.D. Smith; Dollar - J. Beveridge.

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

1954

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	County.	Alloa.	Alva.	Dollar.	Tilli- coultry.	Leardard.
Population (Estimated), 30th June, 1954	38,814	13,330	4,066	1,578	3,841	15,999
Total Live Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	327	77	22	14	39	175
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence (including illegitimate)	771	229	62	24	74	382
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Male.	398	112	32	10	37	207
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Female.	373	117	30	14	37	175
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Illegitimate.	39	13	2	3	4	17
Still-Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	3	1	1	1	-	-
Still-Births Corrected for Mother's Residence	14	8	1	-	-	5
Marriages Registered	264	132	32	10	28	62
Deaths Registered	330	137	30	20	39	104
Deaths Corrected for Residence	415	160	50	22	46	137
Deaths Corrected for Residence - Male	218	97	22	8	20	71
Deaths Corrected for Residence - Female	197	63	28	14	26	66

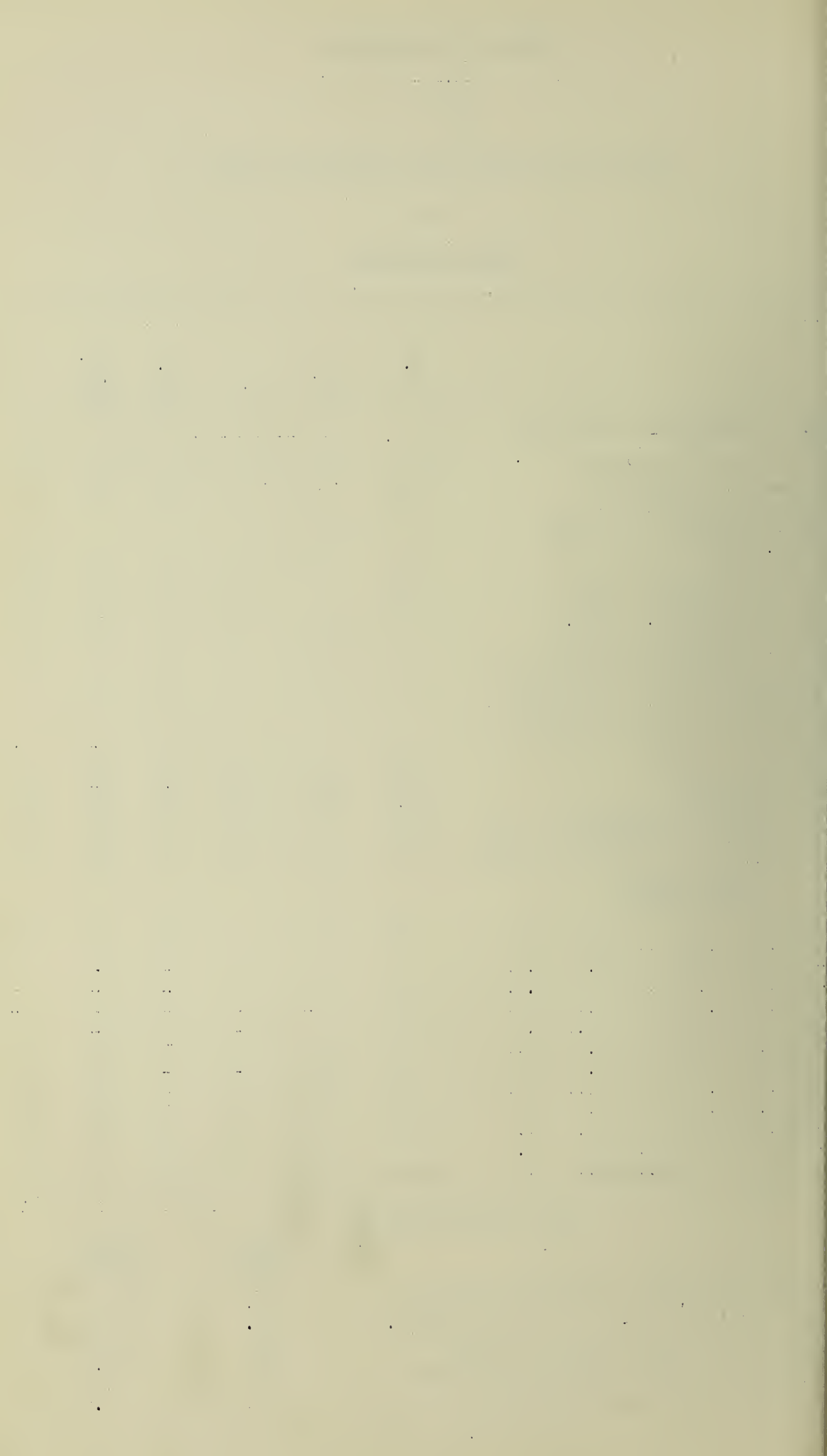
AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1	19	2	2	3	3	9
1- 4	2	1	-	-	-	1
5- 9	1	1	-	-	-	-
10- 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15- 24	8	5	-	1	-	2
25- 34	15	6	1	1	2	5
35- 44	15	7	-	-	2	6
45- 54	39	17	4	-	2	16
55- 64	60	25	10	1	6	18
65- 74	90	35	11	4	12	28
75- 84	127	51	16	7	15	38
85 and over	39	10	6	5	4	14
ALL AGES	415	160	50	22	46	137

Birth and Death Rates.

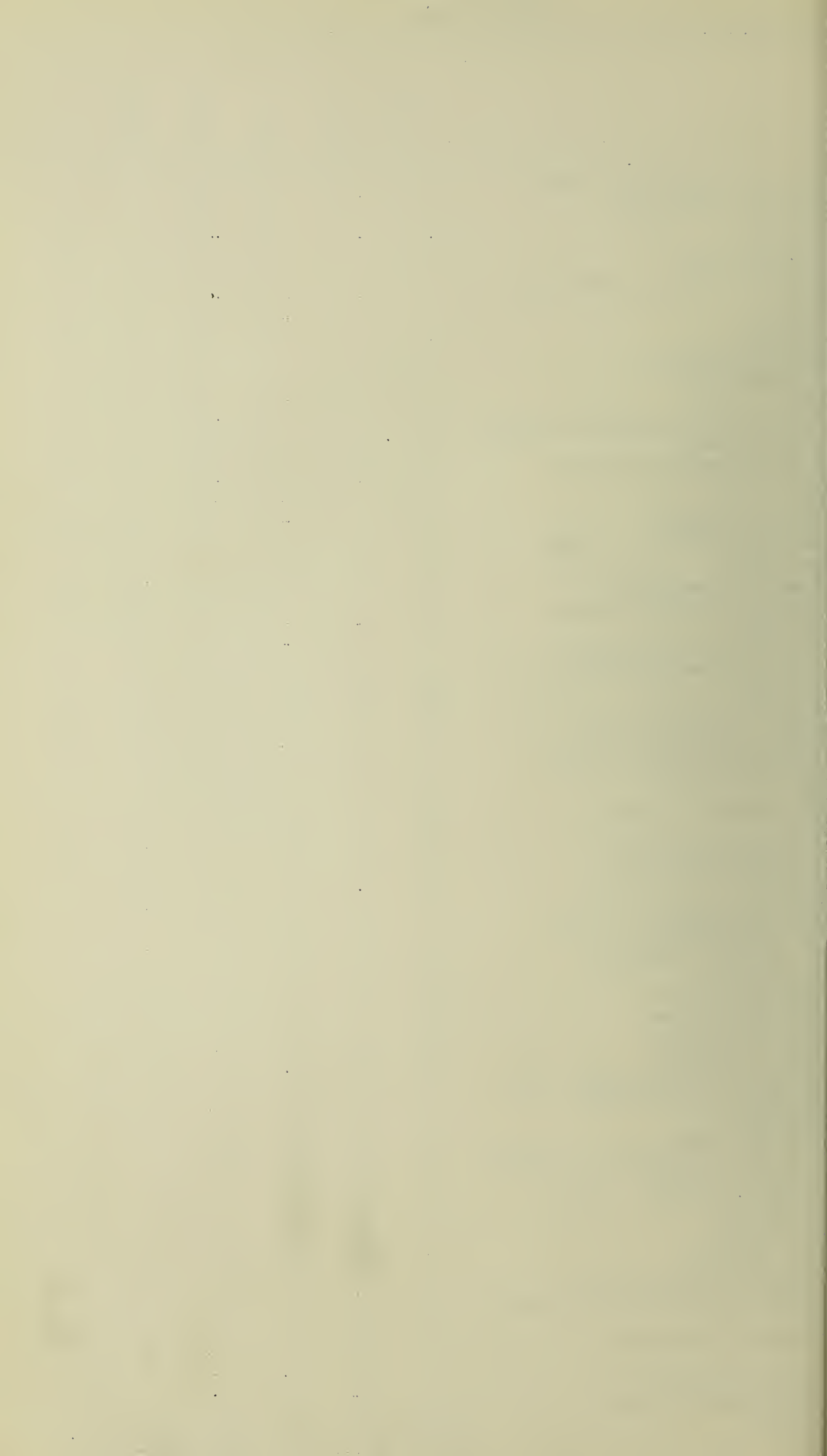
	County <u>1954</u>	Scotland <u>1954</u>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	19.9	18
Death Rate (All Causes - per 1,000 population).	11.4	12
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	25	31
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	14	20.6
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	18	25
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 100 live births)	5.1	4.5

* Adjusted for age and sex distribution.



CAUSES OF DEATH.

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tilli- coultry	Landward
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	3	1	1	1	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis and its sequelae	1	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	1	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasms	72	30	7	3	7	25
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	-	1	-	-	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	-	-	-	-	1
Anaemias	3	1	-	-	-	2
Other general diseases	2	-	-	-	1	1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	61	20	11	2	8	20
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	6	2	1	1	-	2
Rheumatic Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	6	1	-	-	2	3
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	98	41	16	5	14	22
Other diseases of heart	18	7	1	2	1	7
Hypertension with heart disease	4	-	-	-	1	3
Hypertension without heart disease	3	2	-	-	-	1
Other circulatory disease	14	7	1	1	1	4
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	11	4	3	-	1	3
Bronchitis	14	4	1	-	2	7
Other respiratory diseases	5	1	-	-	-	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	-	-	1	2
Appendicitis	1	-	-	-	1	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	2	-	-	-	-
Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	2	-	-	-	-	2
Cirrhosis of liver	4	3	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of liver	2	1	-	1	-	-
Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	-	-	-	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of genito urinary system	4	3	-	1	-	-
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	3	1	1	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	4	1	-	1	-	2
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia of newborn	2	1	-	-	1	-
Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	6	-	-	2	-	4
Senility	6	2	-	1	1	2
Cause ill-defined and unknown	9	3	2	-	2	2
Suicide	4	2	-	-	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents	4	3	-	-	-	1
Other road transport accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other violence	19	7	4	1	1	6
All causes	415	160	50	22	46	137



Births. Three hundred and twenty seven live births occurred in the County, 457 births were transferred in and 13 transferred out, making a total of 771 children born to mothers resident in the area. Three hundred and ninety-eight of the babies were males and 373 females.

The resultant birth rate per 1,000 estimated population was 19.9 as compared with 19.3 for 1953.

Still Births. Only 3 still births occurred in the County, one being to a mother resident in another district. Twelve still births were transferred in.

Still births occurring in hospital accounted for 11 of these inward transfers. Five of the mothers had arranged to be confined at home but were admitted to hospital as emergencies. Three of the babies showed congenital defects and there were 5 cases of intra-uterine death with maceration. Five of the still births were premature deliveries.

Maternal Mortality. Two maternal deaths occurred. Both mothers had had adequate ante-natal care and were delivered successfully of live children but died from complications some days later.

Infantile Mortality. Nineteen children died before reaching one year of age, including 11 dying under 4 weeks. Comparable figures are:-

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>Scotland</u> <u>1954.</u>
Infant Deaths	25	29	35	27	19	
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	35	38	50	37	25	31
Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 month)	14	15	19	16	11	
Neo-natal Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)	19	19	27	22	14	20
Still Births	27	21	12	20	14	
Still birth rate (per 1,000 total births)	36	27	17	26	18	25
Peri-natal death rate (Combined still birth and Neo-natal Death rate per 1,000 total births)	56	47	43	47	32	46

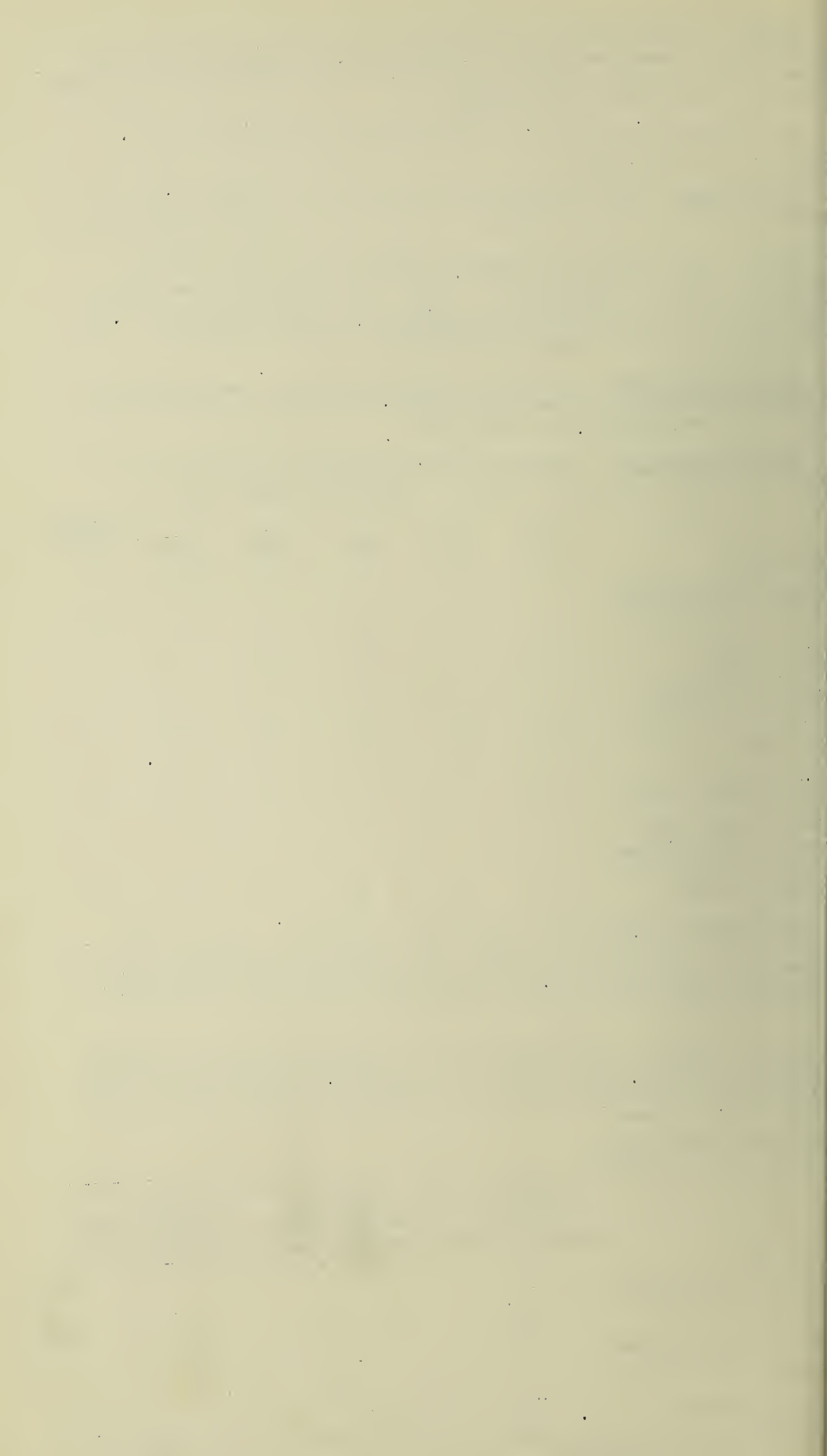
The figures for 1954 show an encouraging improvement. The Infantile Mortality Rate is the lowest recorded for the County of Clackmannan, this being the first year it has been below thirty and the neo-natal death rate is also the lowest on record for the County. The figures also compare favourably with those for the whole of Scotland.

Causes of death are tabulated below. It will be noted that the problem of prematurity remains a very real one, having been the primary cause of death for 3 babies and a contributory cause for 3 others, i.e. almost one third of the total infant deaths.

Causes of Neo-natal Deaths:-

	Deaths occurring on 1st day of life	Deaths occurring between 1 day and 1 week	Deaths occurring between 1 week and 1 month
Prematurity	3	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to infancy	1*	2	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	-
Pneumonia	-	1*	1
Birth injuries and atelectasis	1*	-	-

* These babies were premature.



Causes of deaths of infants between 1 month and 1 year.

	Deaths occurring between:-			
	1 month and 3 months	3 months and 6 months	6 months and 9 months	9 months and 1 year
Congenital malformations	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Septicaemia	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis	1*	-	-	-
Accidental asphyxia	2	-	-	-
Other causes	1	-	-	-

* This baby was premature.

Marriages. The marriages numbered 264, equivalent to a rate of 6.8 per thousand estimated population. This compares with last year's figure of 280 marriages and marriage rate of 7.3.

Deaths. Deaths from all causes corrected for transfers numbered 415, giving a death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution of 11.4 per thousand estimated population.

Diseases of the heart and circulation continued to be the chief cause of death and were responsible for 34.4 per cent of total deaths. Cancer was the next most important cause, being responsible for 17.8 per cent of the total deaths, followed by Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis, 14.7 per cent of the total, and respiratory diseases, 7.2 per cent of the total.

Appendix I gives the causes of deaths in age groups.

A. Local Health Authority Functions.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal clinics are held twice weekly under the Hospital Board Administration at the County Hospital, Alloa, for patients for whom hospital confinement has been arranged and for consultations for patients who are to be confined at home. A post-natal clinic is also held. A close liaison is maintained between the Hospital and the Local Authority Services by the attendance at these clinics of an assistant County Medical Officer.

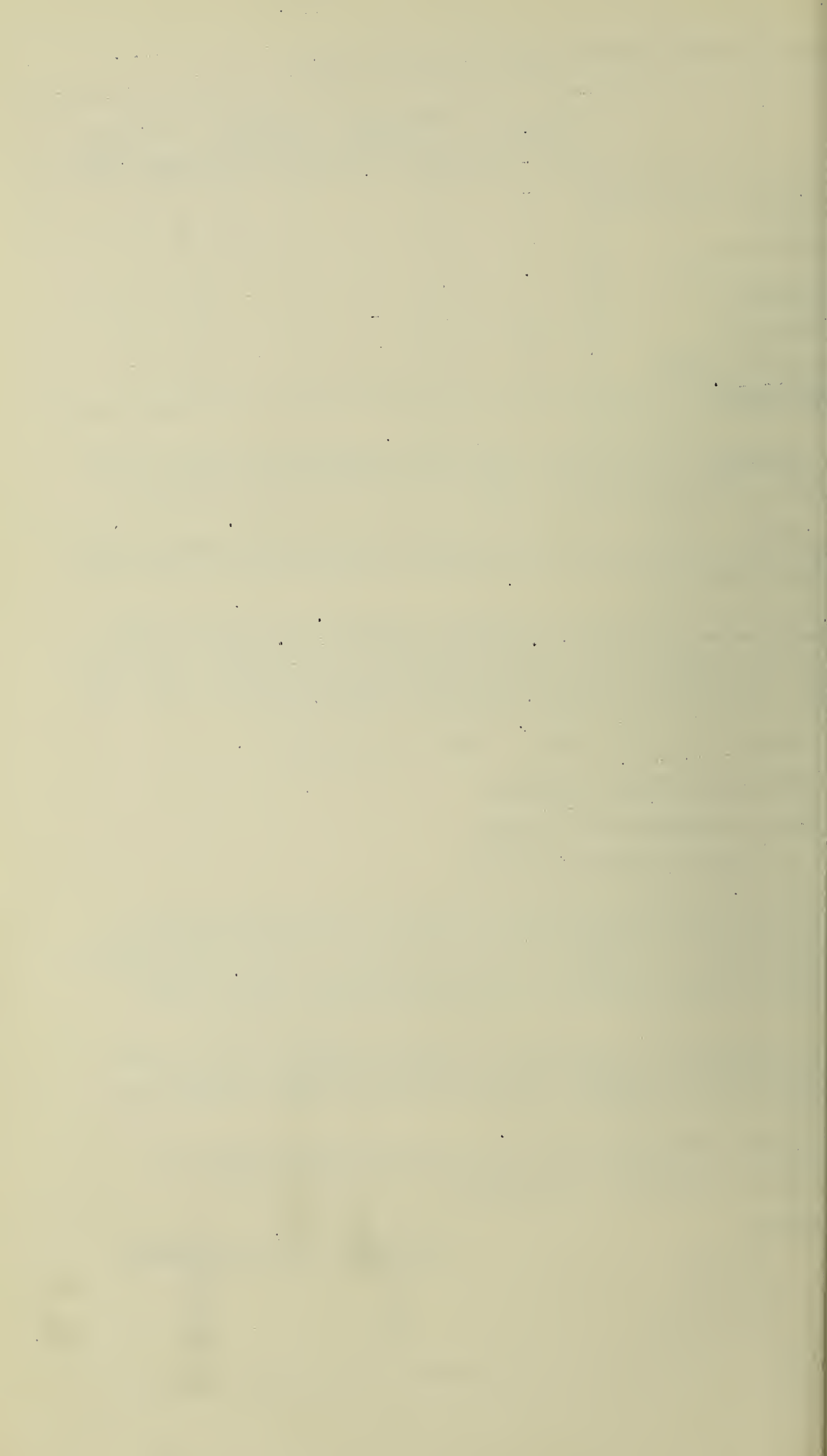
The Clinics are at present held in inadequate premises but a new out-patient Department is at present under construction and when this is completed it will be possible to increase greatly the scope of mothercraft instruction by Local Authority Staff.

Patients booked for hospital confinement are visited by the Health Visitors, who also report on domiciliary conditions where hospital confinement is requested on these grounds.

Attendances:-

	<u>New Patients.</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>
Ante-natal	405	2,399
Post-natal	236	236
Gynaecological	289	839

After the initial visit to the post-natal clinic patients requiring further/



further care are recalled to the Gynaecological Clinic.

(b) Child Welfare.

The total number of Child Welfare Clinics in the County is eleven, some being held weekly and others twice a month. Details of attendances at all Child Welfare Clinics are given in Appendix No. 2.

(c) Care of Premature Infants.

The cot outfit available for a premature baby born at home and remaining at home was loaned twice during 1954.

Ten premature babies were born at home and nine are surviving at the present time. Of these ten, two were group B (birth weight under 4 lbs.), four were group C (birth weight under 5 lbs.) and three were group D (birth weight under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.).

Twenty-three babies under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. were born in hospital, six of whom did not live.

Premature Babies born in Hospital	No. born	Deaths	
		On first day	Between 1 day and 1 week
Group A (Birth weight under 3 lbs)	4	3	-
Group B (Birth weight under 4 lbs)	2	-	-
Group C (Birth weight under 5 lbs)	7	1	-
Group D (Birth weight under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs)	10	-	2

(d) Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes in the County.

(e) Welfare Foods.

With the closing of the Ministry of Food at the end of June, the distribution of Welfare Foods was taken over by the County Council.

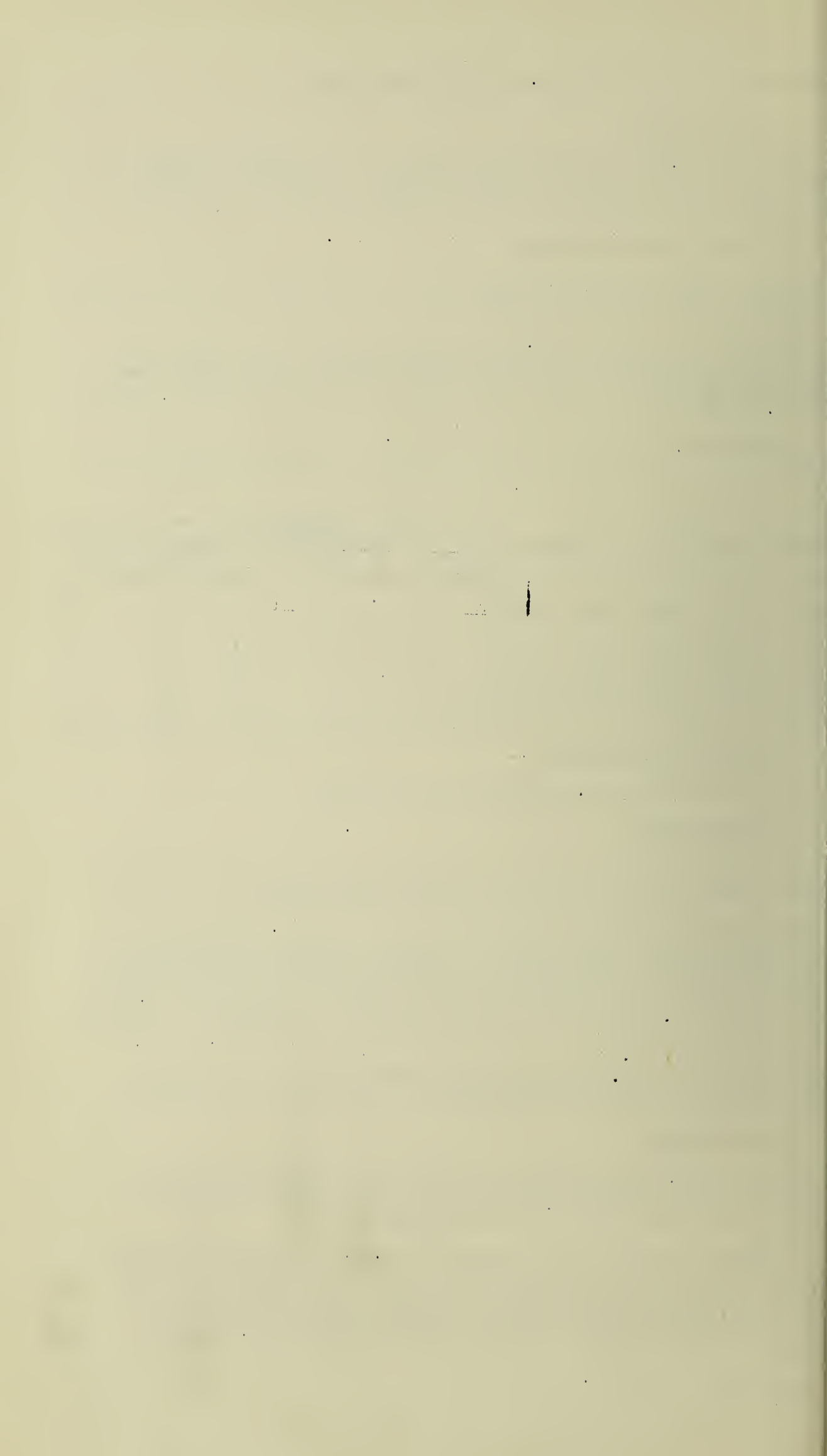
One part-time clerk was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and the main distribution centre was removed to temporary premises in the offices of the Health Department. Arrangement for distribution at sub-centres continued as before, welfare foods being available at all Child Welfare Clinics except two. In these two areas, Monstrie and Clackmannan, distribution is undertaken at local business premises.

Thanks are due to the owners of these premises and to the voluntary workers who help to staff the sub-centres.

(f) Dental Care.

While the number of pre-school children showed no increase over the previous year, seven additional mothers attended in 1954. Details of attendance and treatment are shown in Appendix No. 3.

Patients are advised of the facilities of the Local Authority priority Dental Service by doctors and nurses and of course free treatment is also available to these patients through the general dental service. No widespread publicity programme has been considered while the staff still lacks a third dental officer. Repeated advertisements have so far been fruitless.



2. Midwifery.

Arrangements for domiciliary midwifery continued as in previous years.

No midwife resident in the area and not employed by the Local Authority has given notice of intention to practice.

All midwives employed by the Local Authority have been trained in the use of pethidine and gas and air analgesia.

Pethidine was given to 205 mothers and gas and air to 76.

Work done by County Midwives. All cases were dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1946.

<u>Confinements:-</u>	<u>Doctor engaged and present at con- finement</u>	<u>Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement</u>	<u>Midwife alone. (No doctor engaged)</u>	<u>Removed to hospital during labour</u>	<u>Ante- natal visits.</u>
Alloa	16	61	1	4	1,054
Alva	11	10	-	1	224
Clackmannan	3	10	-	1	66
Dollar	16	5	-	-	189
Menstrie	4	5	-	2	145
Sauchie and Fishcross	11	28	1	3	371
Tillicoultry	30	19	-	2	317
Tullibody and Cambus	12	75	-	7	691
TOTAL	103	213	2	20	3,057

Included in above return are three pairs of twins, so that a total of 321 babies were delivered by County Midwives. Of these, 3 were still-births. Five babies were delivered by private midwives including one pair of twins. One baby was born to a patient in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Three confinements took place at home where no nurse was present. Of these, one mother had made no arrangements for her confinement and sent at the eleventh hour for a doctor who delivered her. Two mothers who had arranged to be confined in hospital were delivered at home by medical practitioners, there being insufficient time for transport to hospital.

Three hundred and twenty-two mothers were confined at home in the County, compared with 419 in the local maternity unit. We are fortunate in this area in that consultant services are readily available. A "Flying Squad" based on Stirling Royal Infirmary under Dr. Greig, Area Obstetrician, is available for obstetrical emergencies in the district.

Hospital confinement has not had to be refused to any patient for whom it has been recommended for domestic reasons.

3. Health Visiting.

Recruitment of Health Visitors continues to be very difficult and with the present shortage of staff full schemes for Health Visiting cannot be carried out while individual nurses have too large an area or too heavy a case load.

Co-operation/

Co-operation between district nurses and health visitors is close. The balance is maintained by the County Nursing Officer who is supervisor of both branches of the Nursing Service. In this connection one advantage of a small administrative area is well demonstrated, the Health Visitors having easy personal contact with Medical Officers, district Nurse-midwives, Children's Officer, Welfare Officer and Sanitary Inspectors.

4. Home Nursing.

Much of the work is concerned with the nursing of aged sick persons. In the table below patients over 65 account for just over one quarter of the cases and just over half of the total visits. In addition, visits to elderly patients tend to be onerous.

	<u>General Nursing.</u>		<u>Patients over 65 (included in General Nursing column).</u>	
	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
Alloa	409	12,526	177	7,028
Alva	177	4,621	65	2,952
Clackmannan	88	1,324	9	356
Dollar	82	2,108	60	1,722
Menstrie	133	1,552	15	761
Sauchie and Fishcross	239	4,216	41	968
Tillicoultry	267	4,259	80	2,339
Tullibody and Cambus	224	2,346	24	758
TOTAL	1,619	32,952	471	16,893

5. Domestic Help.

Arrangements for domestic help continued as before. This service meets a very real need, particularly in the case of the infirm aged who would, without this assistance, have difficulty in caring for themselves and their homes and who in some cases would lapse into conditions which would necessitate their removal to an institution.

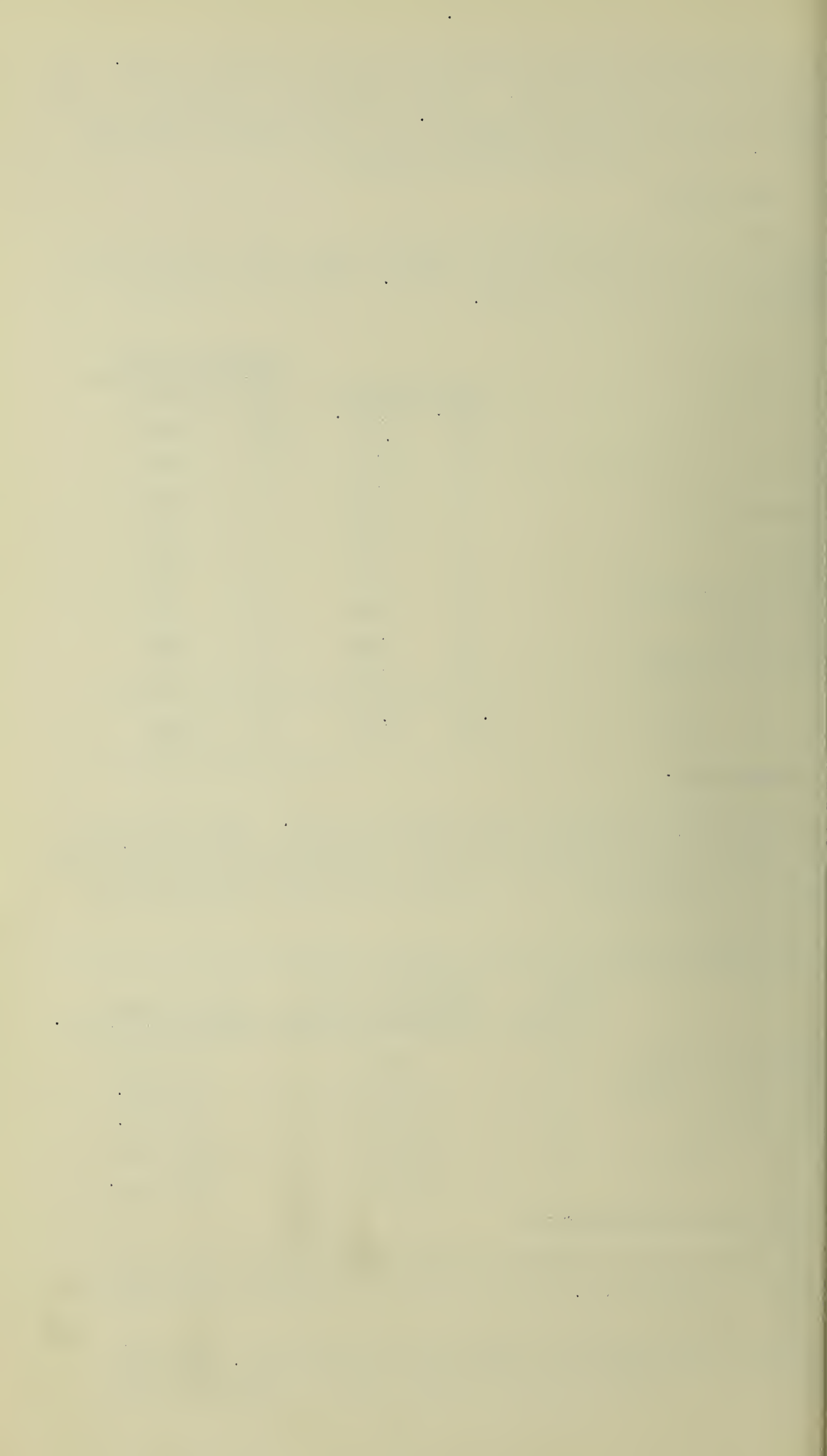
The number of cases attended was 104 and the average periods of assistance for the different kinds of cases are classified below:-

	<u>Number of cases.</u>	<u>Average No. of Days in attendance per year</u>	<u>Average hours of Assistance per year.</u>
Confinements at Home	11	7 days	30½ hours.
Confinements in Hospital	3	12 days	29 hours.
Acute Illness	19	18 days	57 hours.
Aged Chronic Sick	63	83 days	185 hours.
Blind	6	11 days	28½ hours.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against smallpox is available at all Child Welfare Clinics and details of this and of vaccination carried out by general practitioners are given in Appendix No. 5.

Three hundred and ninety persons were vaccinated for the first time, 211 at Child Welfare Clinics and 179 by general practitioners. All except 13 of these were children five years of age or under. In addition there were/



were 91 persons, mainly adults, re-vaccinated. Approximately 52 per cent of surviving children in the County have been vaccinated by the time they have reached their second birthday. This compares with a vaccination rate of 45 per cent for Scotland for the year 1953 and a rate of 61 per cent for the year 1948 before the Vaccination Acts were repealed.

Protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is offered to mothers for their children at all Child Welfare Clinics and also through general practitioners. Most mothers now elect to have the combined course of suspended Diphtheria Pertussis Antigen which involves only three injections compared with five if the Diphtheria and Whooping Cough are given separately. There has been no case of Diphtheria in the County for seven years and mothers are now much more aware of the danger of whooping cough. The immunisation rate against Diphtheria is probably only maintained at a satisfactory level because it can be offered combined with the immunisation against whooping cough. Seventy-six per cent of children in the County have been immunised against Diphtheria by the time they enter school at five years of age.

7. Prevention, Care and After Care.

(a) Tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Service continued without any major alteration. Waiting lists for hospital treatment were small and any patient in urgent need of a hospital bed was admitted without delay. Patients in need of major chest surgery still had to wait for a considerable period.

A Mobile Mass Radiography Unit from the Western Regional Hospital Board carried out a second survey, the first being three years ago in 1951. Details of this survey are given later in this report. It is mainly through this service that cases are found at an earlier stage in the disease and, therefore, with better prospects of cure. This is manifest when a comparison is made of the new cases occurring in 1954 with those of five years ago in 1949. If cases are broadly sub-divided into three groups according to the X-ray findings, namely, slight, extensive and intermediate, the distribution in the two years is as follows:-

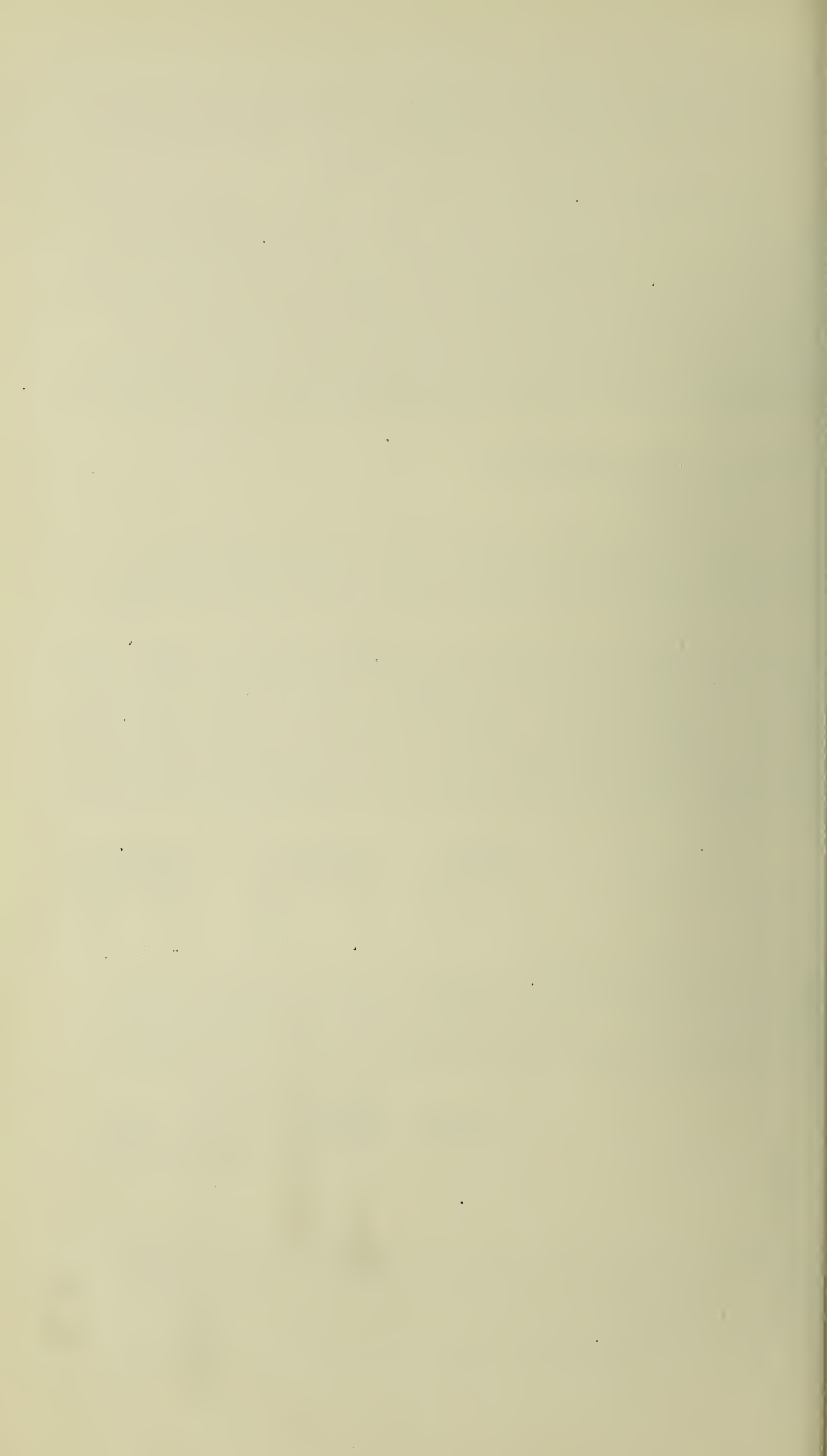
	<u>Slight</u>		<u>Extensive</u>		<u>Intermediate</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1949	14	35%	17	42%	9	23%
1954	18	45%	10	25%	12	30%

This table shows a marked increase in the number of persons found at a slight or intermediate stage of the disease. Again comparing the methods of discovery of new cases in these years it is clear that this improvement is mainly due to the use of Mass X-ray. Of the 12 cases found by Mass X-ray, 7 were classified as slight, 4 as intermediate and only one as extensive.

	<u>Symptom</u> <u>Group.</u>	<u>Method of Discovery.</u>		
		<u>Contact</u> <u>Examination</u>	<u>Mass X-ray</u>	<u>Post</u> <u>mortem</u>
1949	32	4	2	2
1954	23	4	12	1

Finding cases at an earlier stage not only improves the outlook for each individual patient but also diminishes the number of chronic sputum positive cases and, therefore, the spread of infection. That this is occurring is corroborated by a decline in the percentage of positive tuberculin tests amongst school leavers. Since the B.C.G. vaccination scheme for school leavers started in 1952 the percentage of positives has been as follows:- 1952 - 43%, 1953 - 40%, 1954 - 34%.

There/



There were 40 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the same number as last year. Twenty-one of the new cases were male and 19 female. The age group most severely affected is again that between the ages of 15 and 25 years. Of the 16 cases in this age group 11 were females and 5 males.

The incidence in the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

	<u>Clackmannan County</u>	<u>Scotland.</u>
Incidence rate per 100,000 population	104	139
Death rate per 100,000 population	15	20

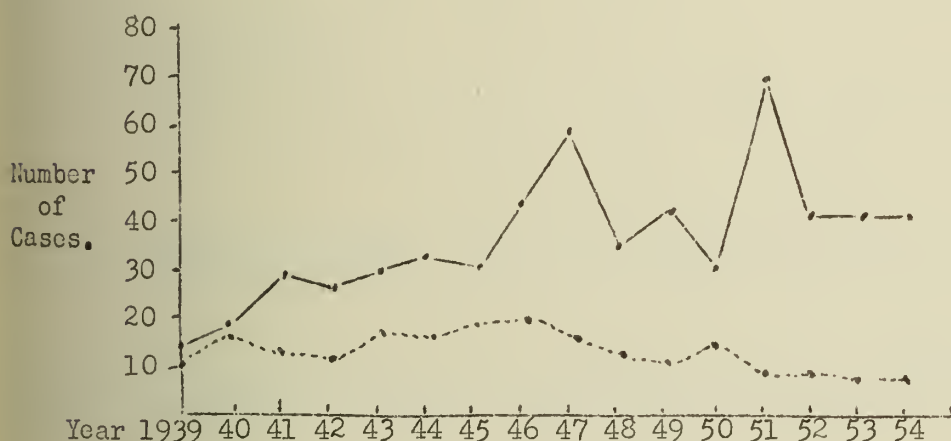
There were 265 known cases in the County at the end of the year compared with 246 on 1st January.

Eleven children were confirmed to be suffering from active primary tuberculosis and 3 of these required treatment in hospital and are included in the 40 confirmed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis noted above.

The total incidence and the age distribution of the new cases is illustrated below:-

Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Deaths.

Total Cases —————
Deaths.



Six new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and 5 were confirmed. Of these 5 cases, 2 suffered from meningitis, 2 from cervical adenitis and 1 from tuberculosis of the spine.

There were 40 cases in the County known to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 47 on 1st January. There were no deaths from this cause.

Under the Schemes for the Care and After Care of Tuberculous Persons, free milk was granted to 20 tuberculous patients for varying periods and vitamin food supplements were prescribed for most cases. A number of children from tuberculous families were provided with free school meals. Sputum bottles, disinfectants and home nursing aids were also provided where required. Under the Housing Points Scheme of the various Housing Authorities, priority was obtained for patients in need of re-housing. At the end of the year there were 23 cases in receipt of the higher rate of allowance from the National Assistance Board.

There were 26 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary cases on the Disabled Persons Register.

One hundred and twenty-nine home visits were paid by the doctors of the/

the Health Department and 946 routine visits by the Tuberculosis nurse.

Miniature X-rays.

(a) Odelca Camera. Good use was made of this static unit in Stirling Royal Infirmary. All contacts are now sent to this unit for routine X-ray. Under the Scheme for protection of children from Tuberculosis all the employees of the Local Health and Educational Authorities whose work entails constant contact with children are X-rayed annually. On this occasion most of this group were X-rayed at the mobile Mass Radiography Unit but normally this will be done at Stirling Royal Infirmary.

Tuberculin testing is offered to entrants to school and to children attending Child Welfare Clinics. Where the child is found to have a positive tuberculin test, family contacts are offered miniature X-ray. These are included under the heading T.T. Case finding in the table below.

	<u>X-rayed</u>	<u>Referred for large film.</u>	<u>Requiring further observation</u>	<u>Cases found</u>
Contacts	242	18	4	1 Primary
T.T. Case Finding X-rays	286	12	5	1 & 3 primaries
School Leavers (Tuberculin Positive)	165	11	3	-
Protection of Children (Teachers, Staff, etc.)	85	1	-	-
	778	42	12	1 & 4 primaries

(b) Mass X-ray Survey. The survey was carried out by a mobile unit from the Western Regional Hospital Board between 20th April and 20th May.

All large firms were offered facilities for their employees and sessions for the public were held in various places in the County. A total of 7,409 persons were X-rayed, 3,664 being males and 3,745 females. This was considered very satisfactory for the time available.

At the last public session in Alloa on 17th May, 723 persons were X-rayed. This was the highest number to be examined by this particular unit in any one day during the years it has been functioning.

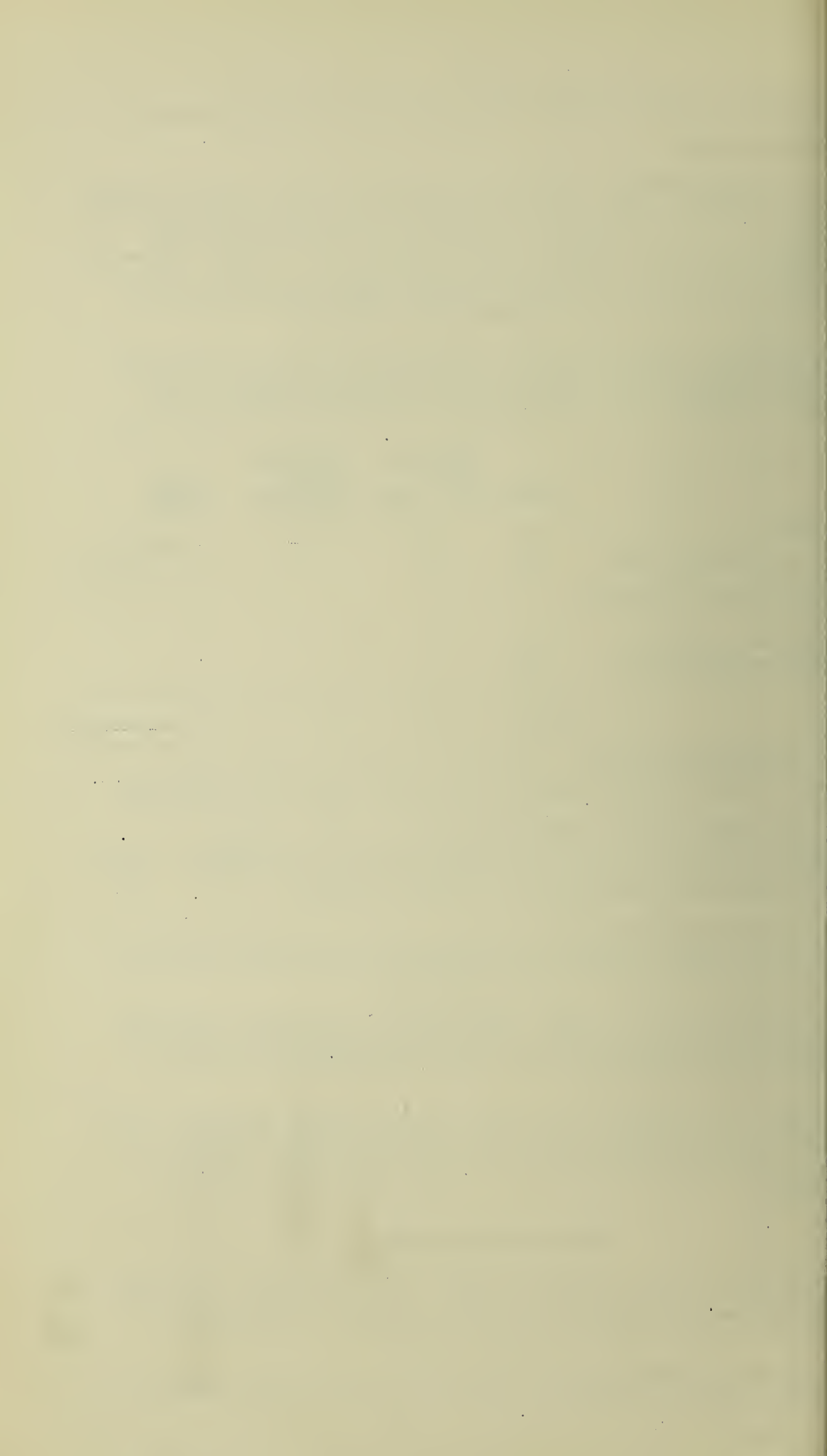
Of the total number examined, 257 persons, or 3.4%, were recalled for full sized plates of the chest. Eleven persons were asked to attend for interview and examination because of chest abnormalities and 25 were examined by the Cardiologist.

Each person examined by full sized film was informed by letter, or at interview, of the findings and a report, together with an indication of the action considered advisable, was sent to the family doctor. Copies of these reports and the large films of the chest were sent to the Chest Physician.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Ten men (2.7 per 1,000) and 13 women (3.4 per 1,000) had lesions which were certainly or almost certainly active. (Only 12 of these were placed on the Tuberculosis Register by the end of the year). This gives an incidence of 3.1 per 1,000 of the total examined.

Sixty-nine persons (9.3 per 1,000) had lesions which were certainly or almost certainly inactive.



Nineteen men (5.1 per 1,000) and 14 women (3.7 per 1,000), giving a total incidence of 4.4 per 1,000, had evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis about which they were already familiar and for which they had already had medical guidance.

This means that 72 men (19.6 per 1,000) and 53 women (14.1 per 1,000) an incidence of 16.8 per 1,000 in the sexes combined, had evidence of respiratory tuberculosis. As those examined on this occasion include a proportion who were examined in 1951, the incidence of active and inactive lesions detected for the first time was not unexpectedly rather lower than in 1951. On the other hand, the incidence of known lesions on this occasion was higher than in the earlier survey. Many of the known cases in the current survey were detected in the 1951 survey.

For further details and analysis of the work done see Appendix No. 7.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Scheme for vaccination of contacts and children of school leaving age continued and the numbers tested and vaccinated are shown in the table below:-

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated during 1954	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nurses	-	24	-	5	-	5
Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	51	65	37	52	32	41
Special Groups not included in above						
(a) School Leavers	275	253	176	168	176	168
(b) New Born Babies	-	-	-	-	32	20
Others	1	-	-	-	-	-

Of the school leaving age group 95 per cent accepted testing and vaccination.

Two hundred and twenty-one home visits were made by the doctors and nursing staff of the Health Department in respect of B.C.G. Vaccination.

(b) Epileptics and Spastics.

The number of epileptics and spastics in the community is not known except in the case of children. Twelve school children are known to suffer from epilepsy, 9 from petit mal and 3 from major epilepsy. Six children are known to be affected by spastic conditions. No special facilities are available in the area for persons suffering from these types of handicap. Persons suffering from epilepsy are referred either to the Medical Out-patient Department at Stirling Infirmary or the Psychiatric Clinics at Stirling Infirmary or Bellsdyke Mental Hospital. Children with spastic conditions attend the Orthopaedic Clinics for children in the Health Department, Bedford House. Where necessary patients are referred to the Welfare Officer for help under the Council's Scheme for handicapped persons.

(c) Convalescent/

(c) Convalescent Home Provision.

No Convalescent Homes are maintained by the Local Health Authority. There is a convalescent home at Touch in Stirlingshire, controlled by the Stirling and Clackmannan Hospital Board of Management. Admission to this or other convalescent homes elsewhere is usually arranged through the Almoner at Stirling Infirmary.

(d) Chiropody Service.

No Chiropody Service is provided directly by the Local Authority. In Alloa, the Alloa Old People's Welfare Association have a chiropody service in the Old People's Club, Millgrove House. The service is available at a small cost to all persons who become members of the club. In Tillicoultry a service is provided by the Tillicoultry Town Council through the Old Folk's Welfare Fund and in Association with the County Council. The Clinic is held in the Clinic Room in the District Nurses' Home which is provided free by the County Council for this purpose. The Tillicoultry Fund is responsible for the salary of the Chiropodist. This service is provided free to old people only and is available to residents in the contiguous landward area of the County. It is hoped that further developments along these lines will take place in other areas of the County.

8. Control of Infectious Diseases.

Notifications of infectious disease numbered 215, approximately the same as last year.

Pneumonia:- One hundred and five cases of pneumonia of all types, mainly classified as acute primary pneumonia, were notified. Ninety-six were treated in hospital and 9 at home. There were 11 deaths from pneumonia, one in a baby of some months old, and the remainder in elderly people.

Whooping Cough:- Sixty cases were notified and 7 were treated in hospital.

Dysentery:- Thirty-one cases of dysentery were notified. Fifteen were treated in hospital.

Scarlet Fever:- Fourteen cases were notified compared with 68 last year. Seven were treated in hospital and seven at home.

Poliomyelitis:- Two cases were notified. Both occurred in the same area. Household contacts were advised regarding preventive measures and quarantine of children. Nose and throat operations were postponed for children belonging to this area.

Erysipelas:- Only one case was notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia:- One case was notified and was treated in hospital.

Leptospirosis Jaundice:- One case was notified and treated in hospital. The illness proved fatal.

Influenza:- Towards the end of the year, influenza appeared first amongst school children in the County and later spread to the adult population. The disease was of a relatively mild nature.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The clinical work at the hospital continues to be carried out by the Medical Officers of the Health Department. There were 243 admissions to the Hospital compared with 222 in 1953.

Venereal/

Venereal Diseases.

The return of cases resident in this area and treated at the Stirling Centre is as follows:-

Syphilis	6
Chancroid	-
Gonorrhoea	2
Other Venereal Conditions	-
Total	<u>8</u>
Non-Venereal Conditions	<u>4</u>

9. Mental Health Service.

Twelve persons, 4 males and 8 females, were certified and admitted to Bellsdyke Mental Hospital under the Lunacy Act. Twenty other patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital on a voluntary basis, compared with 16 for 1953. It is undoubtedly true that the stigma attached to mental hospitals is disappearing and an increasing proportion of patients enter hospital voluntarily for treatment. One certified male mental defective was admitted to the Royal Scottish National Institution at Larbert.

Copies of mental reports on in-patients from the Medical Superintendent of the Bellsdyke Mental Hospital to the family doctors are now received in the Health Department. The Psychiatric Social Worker, attached to the Hospital, visits patients in their own homes at the request of the Psychiatrist in order to obtain a more complete history of the social background and to carry out follow-up and after care. As this was the first appointment of this nature in the area, a meeting was arranged with the Medical, Health Visiting and Welfare Staff of the Department, when the Psychiatric Social Worker explained the scope of her work. As this branch of the mental health work expands it is hoped that there will be further opportunity for fruitful co-operation between the mental hospital and Local Authority Staff. The Psychiatric Social Worker paid 26 visits to patients in Clackmannanshire. The provision of in-patient accommodation for mental defectives continues to be the most outstanding need in this branch of the mental health service and nearly all cases must remain on the Waiting List for a long and indefinite period.

10. Work under Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act.

Alterations to the Day Nursery Kitchen Premises having been completed, meals for all the children are now prepared on the premises. Formerly food for the older children was brought from the County Kitchens. This has made the catering for the Nursery considerably easier.

There has been a notable increase in the requests for admission of small babies, in many cases from mothers who feel they must work to supplement their husband's wages.

No. of children on the register at 31st December, 1954	- 51
Average daily attendance was	- 27

No application has been received for registration as a Child Minder, and no registrations were in force at the end of 1954.

There is no residential nursery in the district. Seventeen children were admitted for a total of 115 nights to the Day Nursery as an emergency measure.

B. School Health Service - See page 44.

C. Port Health Administration.

No vessels arrived in Alloa from "foreign ports" other than France, Belgium and Holland, and no declarations of health were received.

D. Food Supply/

D. Food Supply - (See Sanitary Inspector's Report).

E. Miscellaneous - Report by County Welfare Officer.

General Welfare:- The general public continued to have many and varied problems, and appeared to be less reserved in seeking advice. The majority were elderly persons making enquiries in regard to Pensions, National Assistance and other statutory services.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the local officers of the Ministry of National Insurance and Pensions, the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the National Assistance Board, for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

The voluntary bodies have maintained their interest in the welfare of aged people, chiefly by organising outings and social evenings.

The Alloa Old People's Welfare Committee, in addition to maintaining their new Club rooms, inaugurated a "Meals on Wheels" service for the burgh. Through the good services of the W.V.S. twenty people are provided with a hot mid-day meal twice weekly at a cost of 10d. per meal.

It is proposed to extend, during the coming year, the chiropody services which are available to members of the Alloa Old People's Welfare Committee's Club, to all elderly persons in the burgh, at a slightly increased charge. The commencement of the visitation service was again delayed, due to circumstances beyond the Committee's control, but this is now operating successfully.

In the burgh and parish of Tillicoultry a chiropody service is carried out by the Town Council on behalf of the Old People's Welfare Fund, and is available free, to all elderly persons recommended by family doctors, district nurses and welfare officer. The above chiropody services are filling a much felt need among the elderly of these communities. In Alva, an ad hoc Committee was set up to draft a constitution for the formation of an Old People's Welfare Committee and it is hoped to be in operation during the coming year.

It is gratifying to note that some authorities, including a voluntary body, have completed as part of their building programme, a number of houses specially equipped and suited for old persons, but it seems unfortunate that fireguards are not included as part of the standard equipment.

Although the position with regard to chronic sick eased slightly during the first part of the year, towards the end of the year the female demand for this type of accommodation outnumbered the beds available.

1. National Assistance Act, 1948.

Accommodation:- The increase in the numbers of persons provided with accommodation under Part III of the Act, was mainly due to the presence of a large evicted family. The majority of cases are still being accommodated in Orchard House, Stirling, which is very far below modern requirements.

	<u>In premises managed by the Hospital Board</u>	<u>In premises managed by Other Local Authorities</u>	<u>In premises managed by Voluntary Bodies (Eventide Homes etc)</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
No. of patient days	6,590	484	1,531	8,605
No. of admissions	22	1	1	24
No. of discharges	16	2	-	18
No. resident at 31.12.54	20	1	5	26

At 31.12.54 there were no applicants on the waiting list for admission to Eventide Home accommodation.

Temporary accommodation was provided under Section 21 (1) (b) of the Act, for a family who were rendered homeless by unforeseen circumstances.

Blind/

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

During the year 707 domiciliary visits were made to blind and partially sighted persons on the County Registers.

Detailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons are tabulated below:-

	Age-groups														Totals		
	0-4		5-18		19-29		30-39		40-49		50-69		70+				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. on Register	2	2	1	3	-	3	3	4	3	2	19	15	22	41	50	70	120
No. in sheltered employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
No. in open employment	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	6
No. undergoing professional education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. awaiting training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
No. trainable but unwilling for training	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
No. trained but unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
No. unavailable for employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	15	15	22	41	39	53	97
No. at Education Authority's School	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
No. at Blind School	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
No. ineducable	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
No. examined by Ophthalmologist	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	20	17	26	43
No. found to be blind within the meaning of the Act.	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	17	12	20	32
No. of re-examinations by Ophthalmologist	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	8	6	14	20
No. of new cases found to be blind after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
No. decertified after re-examination.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	3
No. transferred in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
No. transferred out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
No. on register who died during the year	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	10	6	16
No. on partially sighted register	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	10	7	16	23

Although there has been a substantial increase in the number of persons examined and found to be blind, the number would have been much greater had there existed a system of notification from family doctors and hospital In and Out Patient Departments. It is possible that the definition of blindness "so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential" is/

is not as widely known as it should be, and thereby allowing cases to pass through many hands un-noticed.

Although returns are made annually relative to the registered blind persons, there is known to exist a number of blind, who, because of independent means, refuse to register as such. Until some method of including such persons is made, a false picture of the actual number of blind persons is obtained.

There are library facilities in the form of embossed types available at the County Library with a wide range of books on all subjects. The majority of the readers use the local facilities and a few are also members of the London Library. Books are collected and delivered on request. Monthly magazines and periodicals are circulated to all readers.

One man was given weekly braille reading lessons of one hour, over a period of 22 weeks, and is now able to read proficiently.

Two persons were sent for courses of rehabilitation, one social and one industrial, to the Rehabilitation Centre, Ceres, Fife. Both persons received immense benefit from the instruction and residence there. The industrial rehabilitee is awaiting admission to a workshop for the blind, for training in a trade.

The British Wireless for the Blind Fund has again been able to provide wireless sets for the majority of those blind persons requiring them. Twenty-seven wireless sets, 70 batteries, and 22 certificates for free licences were issued.

The social programme comprised three evening socials and a summer outing for blind persons and escorts. Approximately half the number of the register attended these functions.

For those interested in handicrafts, the Social Centre continued to be a great attraction throughout the year, and with the exception of the holiday months, the average weekly attendance was seven persons. Items made included tea-trays, teapot stands, shopping baskets, picnic baskets, work baskets, flower baskets, seagrass stools and doormats. One enterprising man successfully completed a pigeon carrying basket. All articles made were purchased by the makers.

Deaf or Dumb Persons.

The deaf, dumb and hard of hearing appear to be apathetic towards the benefits of lip-reading, judging by the response to the fourth winter session of the lip-reading classes. Although nine students enrolled, one more than last year, I feel sure that many more could be making use of the opportunities.

The new arrangements for the issue of batteries for hearing aids, i.e. at Clackmannan County Hospital, is much more satisfactory, but the repair service leaves much to be desired. Unfortunately, the breakdown of hearing aids does not always coincide with the days on which the repair service is available at the Stirling Clinic and this causes considerable inconvenience to those whose hearing aids are essential to their work. There is a postal service available through the Glasgow Clinic for cases which are not so urgent.

Physically Handicapped Persons (other than Blind, Deaf or Dumb).

There has been no large scale development of the Council's scheme for such handicapped persons and only a few requested assistance in obtaining statutory services.

Two cases brought to the notice of the Council were dealt with as follows:-
 (a) A knitting machine was purchased and given on loan for occupational purposes, to a young epileptic woman who was unable to obtain employment.
 (b) Alterations to house entrance, i.e. path and steps, to enable easier manipulation of the spinal carriage of a young girl who suffers from multiple/

multiple disabilities.

Section 47 - Removals.

During the year there were no removals under this section of the Act.

Section 48 - Care and Protection of Property.

Arrangements were made for the protection of the moveable effects of three persons who were admitted to hospitals.

Section 50 - Burials.

Eight burials were carried out under the provisions of this section of the Act, of bodies unclaimed by relatives.

2. Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.

No applications for registration were received under this Act.

3. Health Education.

During February a Health Week was organised with talks on health subjects in schools and in the evenings to Youth Club Organisations. The Scottish Council for Health Education supplied the medical lecturer. The subjects presented to the various types of audience included simple physiology and rules for healthy living, the importance of balanced diets, immunisation against disease, the story of menstruation and the prevention of tuberculosis.

Members of the Health Department gave talks with films, to various organisations in the winter months. Suitable leaflets on health subjects were distributed to all County Youth Organisations.

REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.Milk Production, Processing and Distribution.

An important administrative change affecting milk distribution in the County took place during the year when the whole of the County including the Burghs therein became a "Specified Area" in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (Scotland) Order 1954.

This makes obligatory the use of the special designations "Certified", "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" on the retail sale of milk in the County whether or not the retail premises concerned are inside or outside the County, and marks another step forward in the provision of safe clean milk to the Public.

The number of registered milk producers at the end of 1954 was thirty-one the same as at the end of the previous year and of these producers one held a licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Certified" and twenty-eight held licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested" in respect of their milk production.

As mentioned last year, herds of all registered milk producers are on the attested herds Register; two of these producers however, as indicated in the previous paragraph, have still to be granted "Certified" or "Tuberculin Tested" Licences by the Local Authority. Premises in one of these cases are satisfactory and in the other are in process of being improved and it is hoped that before long these two producers will qualify for "Tuberculin Tested" Licences.

The year under review was again one of much activity by the Sanitary Department staff in connection with the supervision of milk production, processing, and distribution; this involved among other things fifty-two visits to producers' premises, sixty-eight visits to retail premises, eighty visits to premises of licensed pasteurisers, and the taking of four hundred and ninety-four samples of milk for bacteriological and biological examination.

As a result of visits to dairy premises by the members of the Department's staff a regular check was kept of the conditions under which milk was produced, pasteurised, and sold in the County.

A number of faults and contraventions of the Dairy Byelaws were noted at these visits and pointed out to those concerned for remedying. None of these matters was, however, of a serious or continuing nature and I think it can be fairly said that the conditions under which milk is produced, processed, and sold in this County are good and reflect credit on those concerned in the Dairy Industry here.

The above view, which is based on conditions found at routine inspections of dairy premises, is reinforced and confirmed by the bacteriological and biological results of milk samples taken from producers, processors, and retailers in the County; these show that of three hundred and eighty-five routine samples taken from producers, i.e. an average of twelve per producer, three hundred and thirty-seven or 88% satisfied all prescribed bacteriological tests/

tests, that of thirty-six samples taken for biological examination for Tubercle Bacilli all were negative and that of seventy-three samples of pasteurised milk taken sixty-seven or 92% were reported as satisfying all prescribed bacteriological tests.

Detailed consideration of the sampling results for the year showed that in a few cases a low bacterial count with the presence of coliform organisms was reported. These results were not in accordance with the accepted view that coliform organisms would almost certainly always be absent in milk produced under hygienic conditions as shown by its low bacterial content and were therefore somewhat perplexing. The phenomenon was not, however, peculiar to this County, being experienced in an even greater degree in some other areas and it is understood that the whole question is being investigated by Department of Health and other experts. Occurrences such as this serve to strengthen the view that reliance on compliance or otherwise with the prescribed bacteriological standards and on that alone in assessing a producer's record is not entirely satisfactory, and emphasize the need for interpreting bacteriological findings with considerable care and in relating them to the known facts about the producer and conditions at his premises.

As usual all milk submitted for bacteriological examination was examined for butter fat content and so provided a useful guide to the amount of milk sampling necessary under the Food & Drugs Act and the direction of that sampling.

Subject to what has been said above on the need for care in making assessments on bacteriological findings alone and keeping in mind the limitations to be placed on a more statistical record particularly in a matter of this kind, it is of interest to note that a little over two thirds of the producers authorised to produce milk under Special Designations had 80% or more of their year's samples satisfactory and that about one third had all samples satisfactory.

Statistics of the year's activities of the Department so far as concerns routine sampling of producers' milk under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1951 are given in the following table:-

Bacteriological examination of samples* of producers' milk.

Designation	No. taken	No. failing	No. of producers	
			With 3 consecutive failures	With 4 or more consecutive failures
"Certified"	12	4	Nil	Nil
"Tuberculin Tested"	373	44	1	Nil

* Excludes samples taken before a licence is granted and samples taken solely to investigate the source of contamination.

Biological/

Biological Testing for Tuberculosis.

Type of Milk	No. of samples examined	No. of positive results	No. of producers involved in positive results.
Non-Designated	2	Nil	Nil
"Tuberculin Tested"	32	Nil	Nil
"Certified"	2	Nil	Nil

As already mentioned 92% of all samples of Pasteurised Milk submitted for bacteriological examination during the year satisfied the prescribed tests completely. Individual results were Alloa Co-operative Society, Ltd., 98% satisfactory and A. Nicol, Gaberston, 84% satisfactory. It may be of interest to compare these figures with the corresponding figures for 1953 which were:- all pasteurised milk samples 86.5% satisfactory; Alloa Co-operative Society, Ltd., 86% satisfactory, and A. Nicol, Gaberston, 87% satisfactory.

Before leaving the question of milk production, distribution etc., I must reiterate my conviction that on grounds of hygiene at least and perhaps on economic grounds as well, milk should be retailed in non-returnable cartons instead of bottles. I am fortified in this view by examples noted during the year of abuse and misuse of bottles and in my opinion the sooner it is possible to dispense with bottles as milk containers the better it will be in every way.

The following improvements in Dairy premises in 1954 fall to be recorded:- completion of new byre at Gartfinnan Farm, Clackmannan; provision of milk store and dairy scullery in progress at Shannockhill Farm, Coalsnaughton; completion of improved bottling, washing and sterilising facilities at Bibby's Dairy, Dollar; and installation of improved bottle washing and sterilising plant at Nicol's Dairy, Gaberston, Alloa.

There are some twelve dairies exempted from registration housing about forty cows. The approximate average number of cows in registered dairies is 1,200.

Twenty-eight of the registered producers do not sell milk by retail and there are twelve retail purveyors of milk in the County.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

Undernoted is the position at the end of the year with regard to registration of premises and vehicles under the Regulations.

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles.</u>
No. of registrations granted in 1954	2	2
No. cancelled.	-	1
No. discontinued for any other reason.	-	-
Total No. in force at the end of 1954	32	13

All ice cream premises were regularly inspected, and plant and equipment examined from time to time during the year.

In/

In one case it was found that the requirements of the Regulations as regards cooling the ice cream mix were not being observed. The producer concerned was warned and subsequently took steps to provide proper cooling facilities. In one or two other cases the cleanliness of premises and/or parts of equipment was not regarded as completely satisfactory by the Department and producers' attention was drawn to this. Subsequent visits shewed that the matters complained of had received attention and that conditions were back to normal.

Generally it can be said that the administration of the Regulations was carried out smoothly during the year and that no serious difficulty was met with. In this connection I am glad to acknowledge the continued co-operation of all sections of the ice cream trade.

Twenty-nine samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination in 1954, twenty of them complying with the recommended standards. In every case the results were intimated to those concerned and where persistent poor results indicated lack of care in manufacture, premises were specially visited and plant and methods examined with a view to securing improvement.

In addition to the samples taken for bacteriological examination twenty samples were taken for chemical analysis and all were reported satisfactory.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928.

The following samples were taken under this Act:-

Two of Sherry, nine of sweet milk, one of cream, and sixty-six of other foodstuffs. All of these seventy-eight samples were reported genuine.

Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1925.

Two formal samples of mince were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination under the above Regulations. Both samples were reported genuine. In addition five informal samples of sausages were procured for analysis and were found to be genuine.

Meat.

During the year a Joint Committee representative of most of the Local Authorities in the County was formed for the management of the only Slaughterhouse in the County, that in Alloa Burgh belonging to Alloa Town Council.

The remarks in my 1953 Annual Report regarding this building still apply but in view of the fact that it will have to serve for some years yet the Committee agreed to the expenditure of about £3,500 in carrying out repairs and improvements considered essential. The work involved the provision of a hot water system, overhead rails, cooling room, condemned meat cell, new dungstead, new entrance and office accommodation with some general repairs. When completed these works will be a great improvement on present conditions.

In August 1954 Mr. Robert Cook was appointed Superintendent and Detention Officer in succession to Mr. D. McAllister who retired from the post after twenty-seven years service.

The premises are well managed and kept clean and tidy in spite of the difficulties inevitably presented by an old building and poor facilities.

Undernoted/

Undernoted is a table shewing the work carried out at the Slaughterhouse in 1954:-

CLASS OF ANIMAL	Number slaughtered in 1954.	Totally condemned		Partially condemned		Organs		Total Weight in lbs.
		Number	Weight in lbs.	Number	Weight in lbs.	Number	Weight in lbs.	
CATTLE	2,007	6	3,738	6	528	1,072	9,913	14,179
CALVES	64	1	52	-	-	-	-	52
SHEEP	6,088	10	355	7	42	435	1,795	2,192
PIGS	1,818	3	269	35	403	236	1,209	1,881
TOTALS	9,977	20	4,414	48	973	1,743	12,917	18,304

Unsound Food.

The weight of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption or otherwise unsaleable in 1954 was 22 cwts. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. compared with 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. in 1953.

By far the largest proportion of foodstuffs condemned were tinned foods. Details of articles dealt with are as follows:-

	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Meat	14	-	9
Vegetables	2	-	3
Fruit	3	1	24
Fruit Juice	-	2	15
Fish	-	1	24
Soup	-	2	21
Milk	-	1	26
Jam	-	-	2
Syrup	-	-	1
Pudding	-	1	16
Whipping Cream	-	-	19
Oat Flour	-	-	1
Cheese	-	-	7
Frozen Eggs	-	-	14
Macaroni	-	-	1
Tomato Paste	-	-	1
Total	<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>

Food Hygiene.

This subject occupied an increasing amount of the Department's time during the year, and in accordance with the normal practice the chance was taken when opportunity presented at routine visits to food shops to stress the need for a determined effort on the part of all concerned in the trade to ensure that food was produced, stored and handled under hygienic conditions, and attention was drawn to specific contraventions of the accepted principles of food hygiene.

During/

During the year addresses on the subject were given by members of the Department to local associations and to certain sections of the Civil Defence Welfare Service. A number of these talks were accompanied by the display of suitable films.

Generally an attempt was made to stimulate interest in this important matter. I feel that in this field the housewife could do much towards improving faulty techniques, certainly on the retail side, by drawing the attention of managements and assistants at the time when malpractices are observed and by refusing to patronise these premises where such malpractices persist.

It is, however, rather disappointing to find that the promised legislation on the subject is still not forthcoming. Like the king who "was an unconscionable time dying" it seems this legislation is an "unconscionable time coming". Certainly the need for it can scarcely be gainsaid and it is to be hoped that when finally accomplished it will not be so emasculated as to be merely a piece of sterile legislation.

Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act 1919 and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

This work was carried out smoothly throughout the year and nothing untoward was met with in the administration of the above mentioned Acts. It can, I think, be claimed that the incidence of gross rat infestation has been progressively reduced over the past years and that to-day the general level of infestation throughout the County is not unduly high.

This satisfactory state of affairs is in no small measure attributable to the steady and intelligent work of the County Council's Rat Catcher. The increasing use of the new type anti-coagulant rodenticides is also a factor.

The careless and thoughtless are always with us however and their habits encourage vermin so that vigilant attention to the problem is always necessary. A number of sporadic outbreaks were dealt with throughout the year and routine attention was given as in previous years to places known to be peculiarly liable to infestation by rats such as Slaughterhouses, ditches, manure heaps, refuse tips, sewage works and the like.

In addition the whole area was regularly surveyed and minor infestations dealt with as they occurred.

These measures ensured that the problem was kept well under control.

Action was also taken during the year for the destruction of bats and wasps which were proving a nuisance in and about dwelling-houses.

The undernoted excerpt from the Annual Return to the Department of Agricultural for Scotland gives statistical information relating to this branch of the Department's work in 1954:-

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties.	Dwelling Houses.	Business or Industrial Premises	Agri-cultural Properties.	TOTAL
I. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1954 as a result of notification or otherwise	9	88	16	5	118
II. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	7	85	15	5	112
III. Number of above infested properties cleared to the satisfaction of the Local Authority:-					
(1) as separate units	7	80	13	5	105
(2) in course of "block" operations carried out under Section 6(1) or under informal arrangements.	2	5	2	-	9
TOTAL	9	85	15	5	114

Infectious Disease.

One hundred and seventeen visits were made in connection with Infectious Diseases in 1954 and investigations regarding Dysentery and allied conditions again occupied much of the Department's time.

The necessary disinfection of premises, bedding and clothing was carried out and in a few cases where it was deemed advisable arrangements were made for the destruction of certain articles.

Nuisances.

Nuisances dealt with were of the type commonly met with:- choked or defective drains and sanitary fittings etc., and no special comment concerning them is needed. No great difficulty was met with in having them all put right fairly quickly.

The/

The number of nuisances coming to the notice of the Department in 1954 was:-

Landward Area of County	30
Alloa Burgh	37
Alva Burgh	4
Tillicoultry Burgh	2
Dollar Burgh	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	<u>79</u>

Action in connection with these visits involved two hundred and twenty-six visits by members of the Department's staff.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

This work was carried out during the year without any serious complaint from the public; this happy state of affairs was not achieved however without difficulty, particularly because of the mechanical condition of one of the vehicles. So bad was the state of this vehicle that it was considered wise to have it replaced with a new 10 cub.yd Dennis Vehicle with diesel engine instead of petrol. This, it is confidently expected, will made for economy in running costs and fuel consumption.

The four 10 cub.yd. Dennis vehicles in use in the Department covered a distance of 40,325 miles in 1954 and used 5,536 gallons of petrol an average of 7.28 miles per gallon. Mileage per gallon of individual vehicles varied from 6.8 to 7.8.

The table below shews the weight of domestic refuse collected each year since 1948. The figures given are estimates based on periodical check weighings made at different periods of the year, it being quite impracticable to weigh each load.

Year	Average weight in tons per week.	Estimated weight in tons per annum.	Percentage increase over previous year.	Percentage increase over 1948.
1948	93	4,836	-	-
1949	102.6	5,335	10%	10%
1950	110.90	5,767	8%	19%
1951	124.75	6,487	12½%	34%
1952	135.30	7,036	8½%	45½%
1953	141.2	7,341	4%	52%
1954	141	7,332	-	52%

Further/

Further reinforced concrete piping was laid at Collyland Refuse Tip to allow of the satisfactory development of the tipping area.

During the year the erection of a Public Convenience was completed at Tullibody and work on the erection of one at Clackmannan was begun.

It has however to be recorded with regret that certain sections of the Public appear to delight in causing malicious damage to these places with consequent expense in making it good. This flagrant disregard of public property is quite indefensible and when the culprits are found they certainly deserve to be adequately punished.

In addition to the needless expense such wanton damage causes it is most discouraging to Local Authorities to find their efforts for the public benefit thwarted in such a way and apparently so little appreciated.

Water Supply.

Twenty-five samples were taken for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis. Classification of bacteriological results was as follows:- Highly satisfactory 11, suspicious 3, and unsatisfactory 11.

During the year general agreement was reached between the County Council and Perth County Council on the financial aspects of the proposed joint water scheme based on Loch Turret and the draft Provisional Order for the Scheme was in preparation.

The way therefore appears fairly clear for an early start to the work as soon as the necessary Parliamentary powers are obtained.

Public Baths.

Three samples of water were taken from Public Baths in the County for bacteriological examination. Two were reported satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

Drainage.

For some years past flooding has occurred at certain houses in Station Road, Clackmannan, where the main sewer is inadequate. This has been referred to by me in previous reports, particularly last year's.

Certain local expedients had in past years been tried here in an attempt to alleviate conditions but after considering a report on the matter by the Council's Consulting Engineers it was decided that as a radical remedy it would be necessary to lay on a new line, about 800 lineal yards of 15" sewer. This work was being carried out during the year and when completed should remedy what has undoubtedly been a long standing deficiency in the part of Clackmannan Drainage system concerned and remove the justifiable complaints of parties affected.

Among other parts of the County in which a recurrence of flooding was experienced in 1954 were the Fairfield Area of Sauchie; Banchory Place, Tullibody; and certain districts in Alloa Burgh.

In/

In some of these cases the provision of more adequate sewers locally was considered necessary to remove the trouble, while in others certain local works together with more extensive works forming part of the Comprehensive Drainage Scheme for the County were required. All these matters were under consideration during the year by the appropriate Local Authorities either separately or jointly and as a result it is expected that a start with work to remedy the most urgent of the trouble spots will not be long delayed.

Negotiations between the County Council and Alloa Town Council on various aspects of the proposed Comprehensive Drainage Scheme were held from time to time during the year but final agreement on the Scheme as a whole has still to be reached.

Within the Burgh of Alloa work on the King Street tunnel sewer continued. Completion of this work has been delayed owing to unforeseen difficulties met with by the Contractors.

The deterioration in the condition of the various sewage disposal plants in the County is accelerating each year at an ever increasing rate.

Every additional house built renders still less effective these already ineffectual plants.

Only in the case of that at Fishcross, and even there in a limited degree, can sewage disposal in the County Landward Area be looked upon as at all satisfactory.

Fifty-nine smoke tests or other inspections of new and reconstructed drains were carried out in 1954. The usual routine work of sludge removal, cleaning manholes and effluent ditches, clearing of blocked sewers etc., was carried out.

Housing.

The number of new houses completed and let by the various Authorities in the County, either by the Local Authority itself or by the Scottish Special Housing Association was:-

Landward Area 127; Alloa Burgh 204; Alva Burgh 4;
Tillicoultry Burgh 56; Dollar Burgh 39; a total of 430.

The houses referred to above in the Landward Area, Tillicoultry Burgh and Dollar Burgh were examined on completion by this Department and the necessary Certificates B issued.

Routine visits were paid to a large number of houses throughout the year in order to assess the number of "unfitness" points due under the various "points" schemes for house letting in operation by Housing Authorities in the County.

Reports on the condition of twenty houses were sent to Local Authorities in the County during the year with a view to Statutory Action under Section 9(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950 for their closure or demolition.

In addition a detailed housing survey of an area at Whins Road in Alloa Burgh was carried out. The area contained fifty-one houses all of which were considered unfit for human habitation and official representation to this effect was made in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950 to Alloa/

Alloa Town Council, who thereupon initiated the necessary statutory proceedings under the Act to secure the rehousing of the occupiers and the clearance of the site.

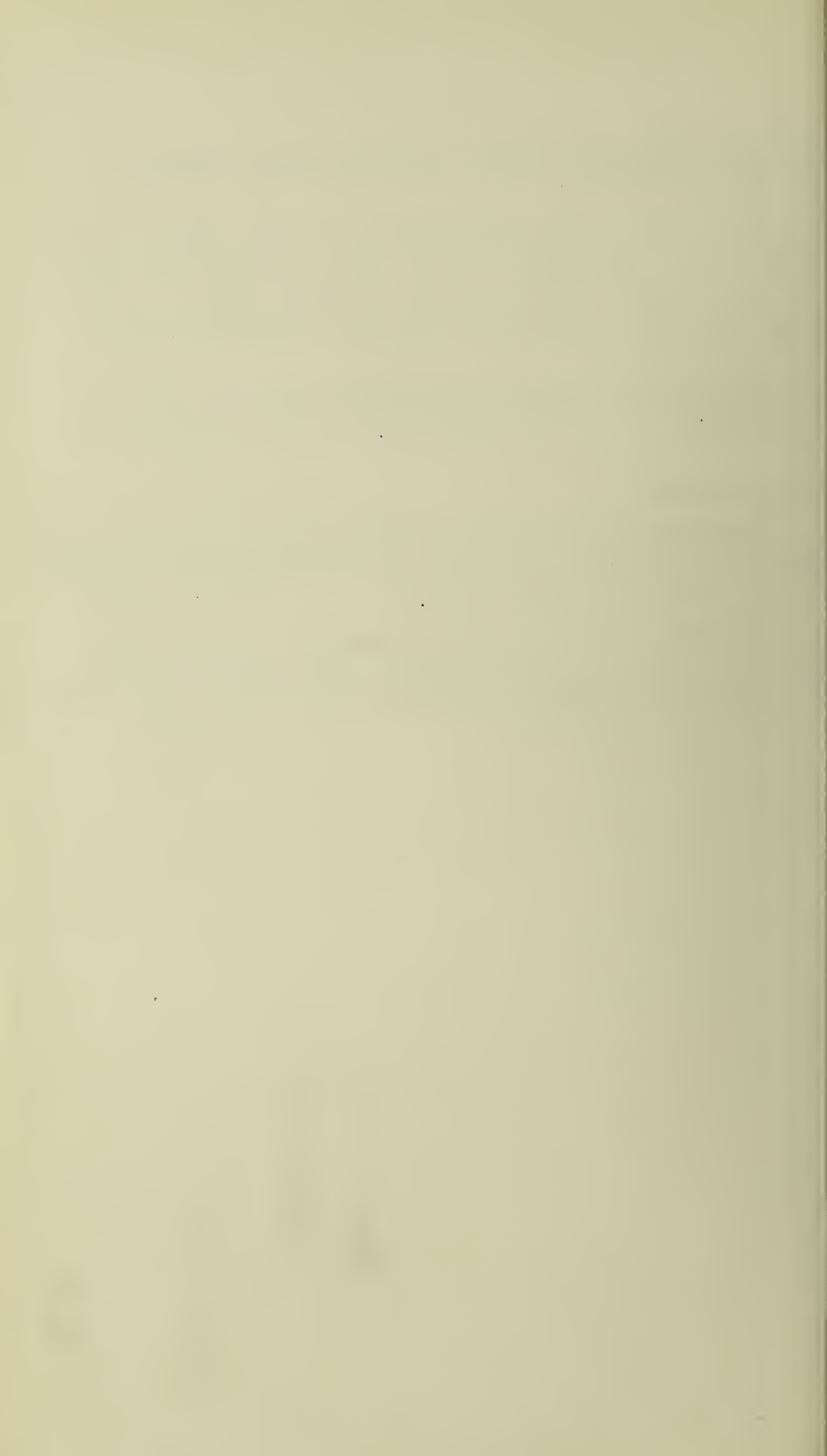
Fifteen applications for improvement grant under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950 were received during the year in respect of houses in the County Landward Area. These were all carefully examined, the properties visited and a report on each one made to the County Council who approved grant in all but one instance. The work of improvement was completed in many of these cases during the year and was in progress in the remainder at the close of the year.

In all forty-nine visits of inspection were made by the staff of the Sanitary Department in connection with applications for improvement grant under the Act.

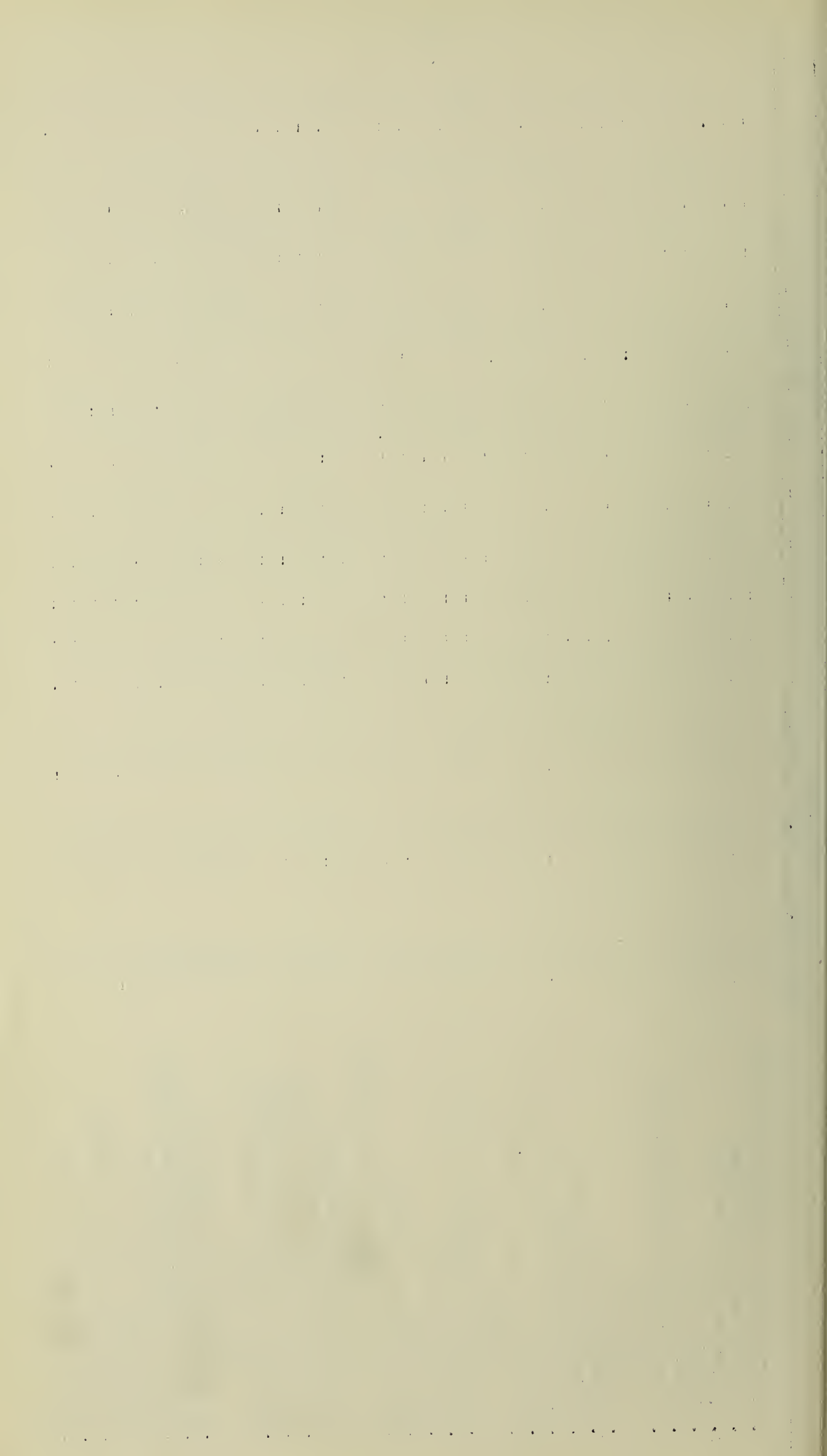
Factories Act 1937.

Administration of the Sanitary provisions of this Act necessitated thirty-five visits to factories. Few contraventions were found, none of a serious nature and it was only necessary to draw the attention of the occupiers to these contraventions to have them remedied.

In addition to visits to Factories in connection with the Sanitary provisions of the Act six visits were made in company with Officers of the Central Fire Brigade regarding the adequacy of means of escape in case of fire and Certificates were amended or issued as necessary, after any works recommended had been carried out.



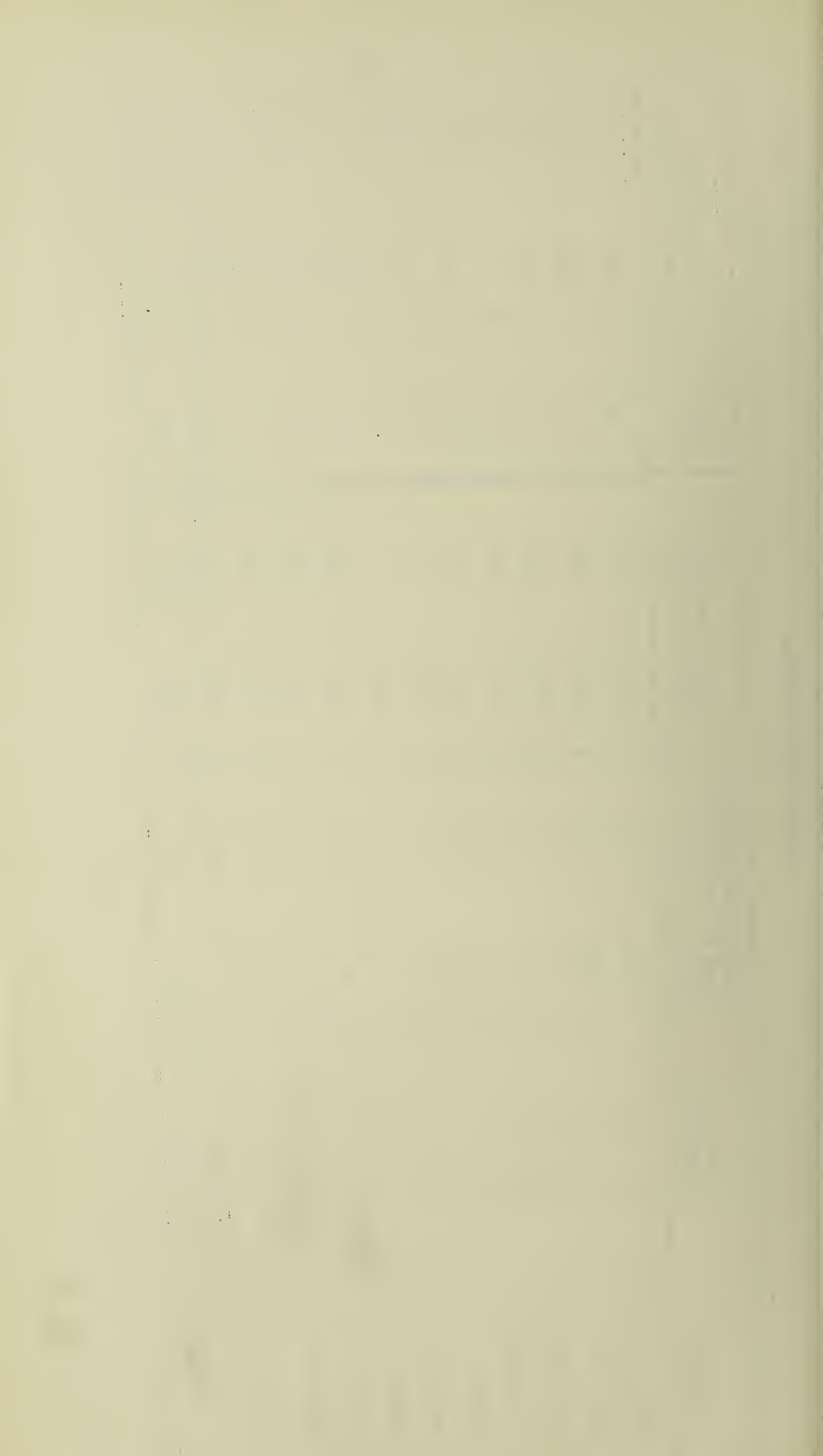
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Cause of Death	Both Sexes.	All Ages		Age											31.
		Males.	Females.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 and Over.	
32. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	
33. Appendicitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
34. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
35. Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36. Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
37. Cirrhosis of liver	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	
38. Other diseases of liver	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
39. Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	
41. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
42. Other diseases of genito urinary system	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	
43. Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
44. Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45. Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
46. Congenital malformations	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47. Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
48. Pneumonia of newborn	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
49. Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50. Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
52. Senility	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	
53. Causes ill-defined and unknown	9	7	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	
54. Suicide	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
55. Motor vehicle accidents	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
56. Other road transport accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
57. Other violence	19	13	6	3	-	3	-	3	2	1	4	4	-	-	

APPENDIX NO. 2.
CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic.	Number of Sessions.	Children on Register aged at 1st attendance	Total Attendances	Doctor's Days.	Consultations
		Under 1	Under 1 Over 1		Under 1 Over 1
Alloa	50	194	1,176	48	654
Alva	51	68	663	22	169
Clackmannan	23	48	255	22	171
Coalsnaughton	21	29	128	19	93
Dollar	23	39	140	21	88
Fishcross	22	16	102	19	78
Menstrie	23	31	205	11	83
Sauchie	19	88	438	19	226
Tillicoultry	49	81	633	19	154
Tullibody	22	80	335	11	139
(Abercromby (St. Serf's	22	45	178	20	112
TOTAL	325	719	4,253	231	1,967
			2,592		920



APPENDIX NO. 3.DENTAL TREATMENT.MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

<u>INSPECTION.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>	<u>M. & C. W. Cases.</u>	
		<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers</u>
No. Examined	33	9	18
No. Not Requiring Treatment	4	-	-
No. Requiring Treatment	29	9	18
No. Accepting Treatment	29	9	18
No. Actually Treated	35	10	21

<u>AGE-GROUPS.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
2 weeks	1
1 year	1
2 years	5
3 years	12
4 years	12
5 years	<u>2</u>
	<u>33</u>

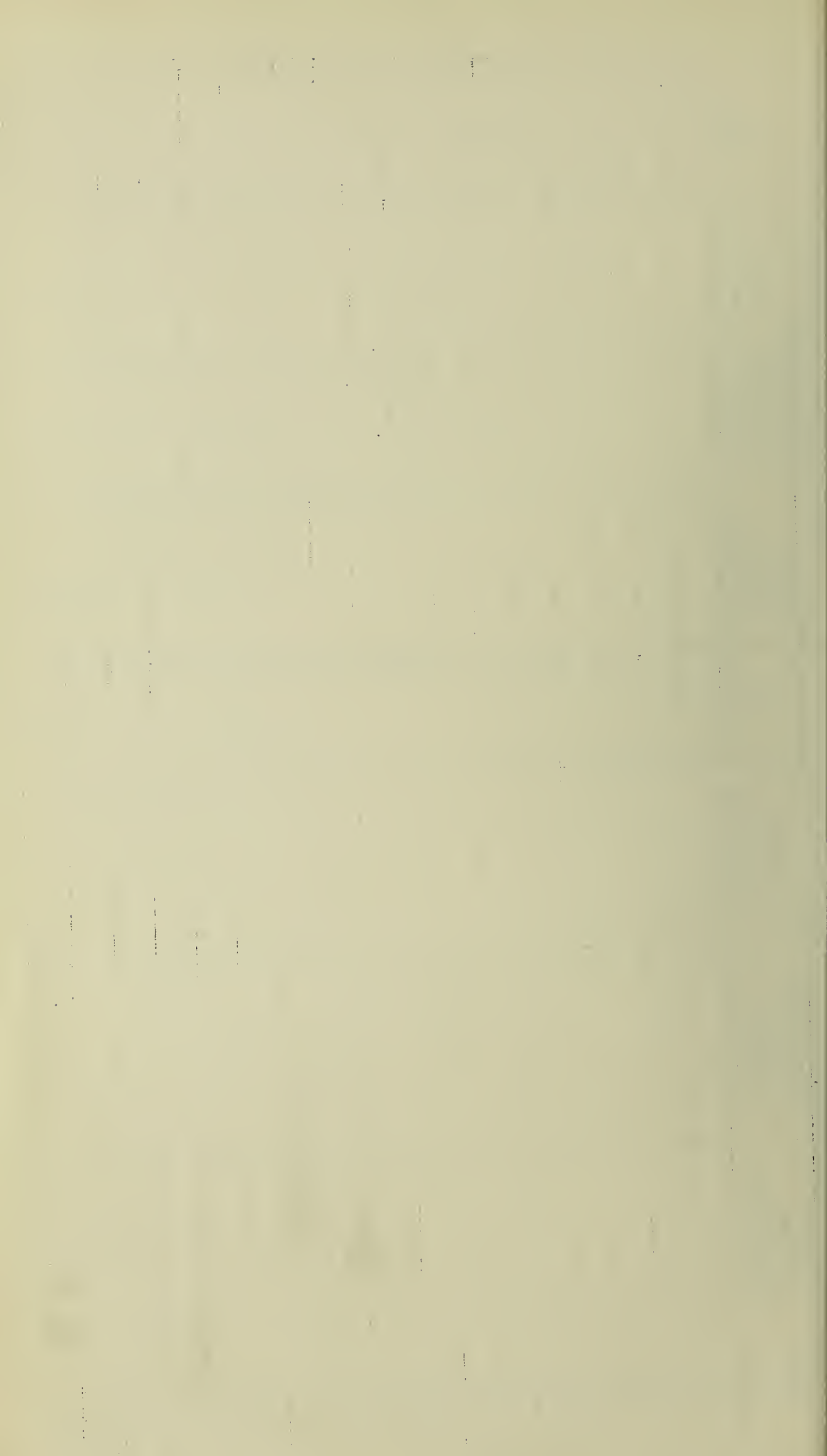
<u>TREATMENT.</u>	<u>M. and C. W. and Pre-School Cases.</u>
No. of Appointments Made	250
No. of Appointments Kept	235
No. of Appointments Broken	15
No. of New Patients	60
No. of Former Patients	175
No. of Fillings in Temporary Teeth	8
No. of Fillings in Permanent Teeth	8
No. of Extractions of Temporary Teeth	87
No. of Extractions of Permanent Teeth	134
No. of AgNO ₃ Dressings in Temporary Teeth	34
No. of Dressings in Temporary Teeth	2
No. of Dressings in Permanent Teeth	3
No. of Dentures (Full)	13
No. of Dentures (Part)	5

APPENDIX NO. 4.
VISITATION BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

	<u>Number Visited</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
(a) <u>Local Health Authority Services.</u>		
(i) <u>Maternity and Child Welfare:-</u>		
Expectant Mothers	493	1,196
Post-natal mothers	-	-
Infants	1,336	8,953
Children (1-5 years).	2,260	12,190
(ii) <u>Tuberculosis Scheme:-</u>		
Skin Tests		354
Routine Visits		946
Total Visits		1,401
B.C.G. Visits		105
(iii) <u>Other Visits:-</u>		
Visits to cases of contacts of infectious disease		50
Visits to blind persons		7
Visits in connection with Home Help Scheme		221
Visits re child adoption		-
Visits to aged people		143
Visits to School Children		87
Other Visits		63
(b) <u>Other Services.</u>		
(i) Cases visited at request of general practitioner		7
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation:-	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre-school children</u>
Tonsils and Adenoids	119	43
Other	71	59
(iii) Visits in connection with Orthopaedic Scheme	6	10
(iv) Visits in connection with Eye Clinic	18	10

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period.					Number of persons re-vaccinated during period.				
Year of birth of persons	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	No local reaction
1954	136	1	"	9					
1953	64								
1952	3								
1951	2								
1950	4								
1949	1				2				
1948									
1947									
1946									
1945									
1944									
1943									
1942									
1941									
1940									
1939 or earlier.									
TOTALS.	210	1		9	2				

Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period.				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period.			
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction.
1954	88			9				
1953	67			4				
1952	8			1			1	
1951	1							
1950	1			1	1			1
1949	1			1		1	1	1
1948	1	1					1	
1947								
1946	1			1				
1945								
1944								
1943	1			1		1		1
1942					1	1		
1941							1	
1940	5					1	1	
1939 or earlier	4			2	36	17	27	6
TOTALS	178	1		20	38	21	32	9



37.
APPENDIX NO. 6.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PART I - RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

I. - RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR										
	Age-groups.									
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	1	-	2	5	4	6	4	-	-	22
Females	-	-	1	11	4	2	1	-	-	19
Total	1	-	3	16	8	8	5	-	-	41

II. - RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED										
	Age Groups.									
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	1	-	1	5	4	6	4	-	-	21
Females	-	-	1	11	4	2	1	-	-	19
Total	1	-	2	16	8	8	5	-	-	40

III. - METHODS BY WHICH NEW PATIENTS WERE DISCOVERED TO BE SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR.		
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)		23
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)		4
Mass Miniature radiography (general public). Including office and other staffs.		12
Routine Examination of Special groups (M.M.R. or other)	School Staffs	-
	National Service recruits	-
	Emigrants	-
Post Mortem Examination		1
TOTAL		40

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. - NUMBER OF NEW CASES IN TABLE II ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE YEAR.

	Under 15 years	15 to under 45	45 and over	Total.
Male	1	14	2	17
Female	-	18	1	19
Total	1	32	3	36

V. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO, DISCHARGED FROM OR DYING IN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, SANATORIA OR WARDS IN OTHER HOSPITALS RESERVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

	In hospital on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in hospital	In hospital on December 31.
Male	3	2	4	-	1
Under 15 years					
Female	-	-	-	-	-
15-45 yrs.					
Male	15	23	20	-	18
Female	22	34	33	1	22
45 yrs. and over					
Male	2	11	9	1	3
Female	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	42	71	66	2	45

VI. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS DYING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION OTHER THAN THAT RESERVED FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

1

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

VII. Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December
(Respiratory Tuberculosis).

(The classification is that made at the time the patient's name is placed on the Waiting List and in that used for radiological assessment).

	Classifi- cation, #	Months elapsing since name placed on W.L.								
		-1	-2	-6	-9	-12	-18	-24	24+	Total
Males.	I									
	II	1				1				2
	III		1	1						2
	IV									
Females.	I		1							1
	II			2						2
	III									
	IV									
Total		1	2	3		1				7

Classifications are:-

I One Zone involved

III More than three Zones involved

II Two-three Zones involved

IV Primary or Primary pleural effusion

PART II - NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

VIII. - RETURN OF CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	-1	1- 5	5- 15	15- 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 55	55- 65	65+	Total.
Males	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Females	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Total	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	6

IX. - NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR AND CONFIRMED TO BE SUFFERING
FROM ACTIVE NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

		-1	1- 5	5- 15	15- 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 55	55- 65	65+	Total
Meningeal	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bones and Joints	Males	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superficial Glands	Males	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	5

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

PART III - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

<u>X.</u>	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis of whom:-				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	-	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	4	1	-	-
TOTAL	5	1	-	-

PART IV - THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

XI. - PERSONS RESIDENT IN AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1954, KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS. (Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included).										
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Respiratory Males	-	2	11	30	32	18	15	8	4	120
Respiratory Females	-	1	6	50	60	21	7	-	-	145
Non-Respiratory Males	-	-	10	2	3	1	-	1	-	17
Non-Respiratory Females	-	-	6	8	6	2	-	-	1	23

Mass Miniature Radiography Survey

20th April - 20th May 1954

Detected Abnormalities

	Tullibody and Alloa			Dollar			Tillicoultry			Alva			Sauchie and Alloa.			Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	
No. examined	1,470	1,076	2,546	272	196	468	322	557	879	348	472	820	1,252	1,444	2,696	3,664	3,745	7,409
Recalled for large film	50	36	86	5	6	11	10	11	21	14	10	24	68	47	115	147	110	257
Recall rate	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	1.8%	3%	2.3%	3.1%	1.9%	2.3%	4%	2.1%	2.9%	5.4%	3.2%	4.2%	4%	2.9%	3.4%
<u>Pulmonary Tuberculosis.</u>																		
Active P.T.	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	8
? Active P.T.	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	4	5	9	8	7	15
? Inactive P.T.	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	4	9
Inactive P.T.	16	8	24	3	2	5	3	4	7	5	2	7	11	6	17	38	22	60
Known P.T.	9	5	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	5	11	19	14	33
Total P.T.	31	17	48	3	2	5	6	8	14	9	5	14	23	21	44	72	53	125

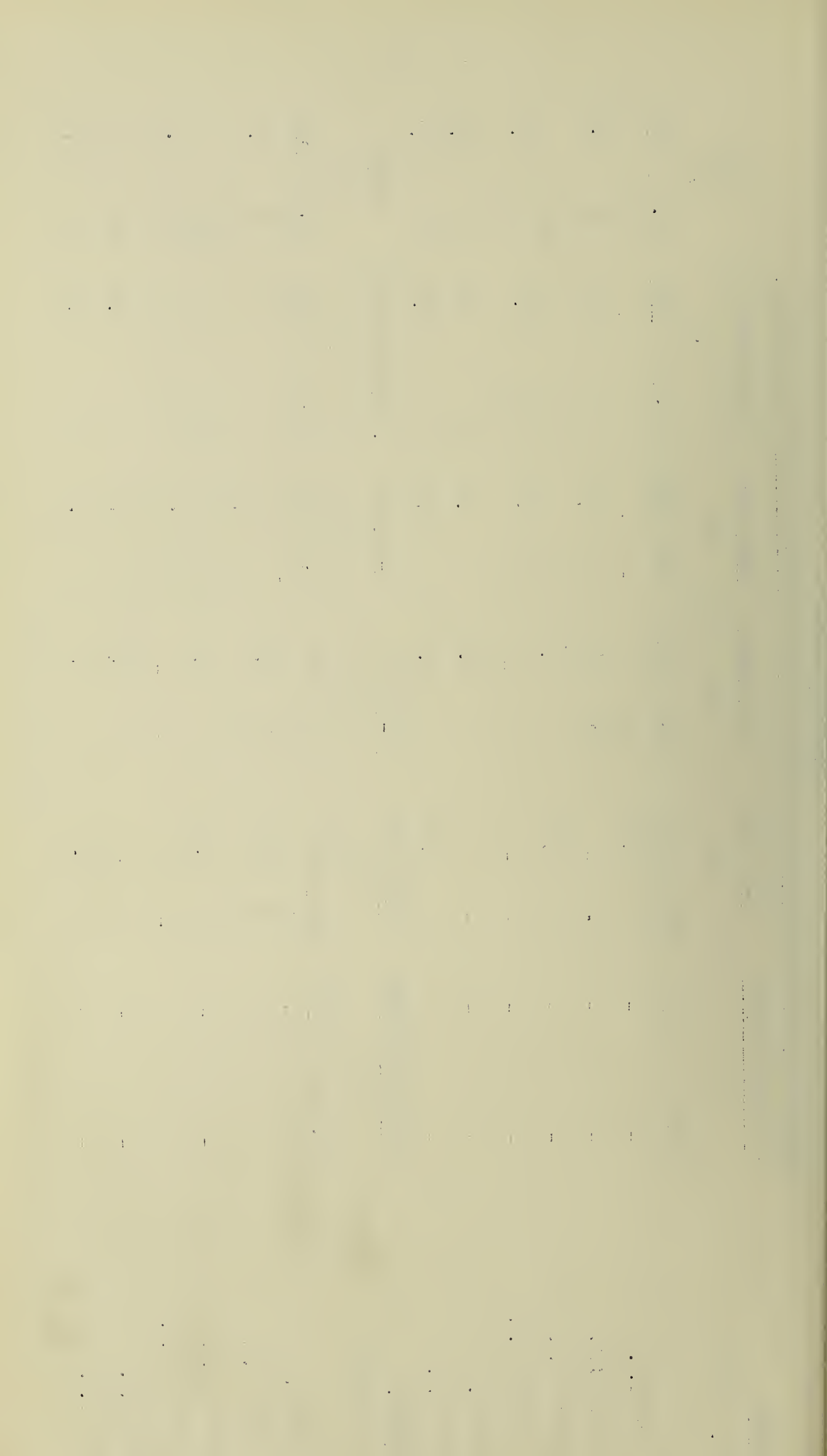
% = per thousand.

MASS X-RAY (Contd.)

Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Persons Resident in Clackmannanshire by age groups.

<u>MALES.</u>									
No. examined	<u>14 years and under</u>		<u>15-19 years</u>		<u>20-24 years</u>		<u>25-34 years</u>		<u>Total</u>
	No.	o/oo	No.	o/oo	No.	o/oo	No.	o/oo	No.
Active P.T.	-	-	1	2.27	1)	-	-	-	2)
? Active P.T.	-	-	-	-	3)	14.49	2	2.21	8)
Inactive P.T.	-	-	3	6.80	1	3.62	13)	-	57)
? Inactive P.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2)	16.56	5)
Known P.T.	-	-	-	-	1	3.63	3	3.31	12
Total P.T.	-	-	4	9.07	6	21.74	20	22.08	58
<u>FEMALES.</u>									
No. examined	<u>14 years and under</u>		<u>15-19 years</u>		<u>20-24 years</u>		<u>25-34 years</u>		<u>Total</u>
	No.	o/oo	No.	o/oo	No.	o/oo	No.	o/oo	No.
Active P.T.	-	-	3)	8.10	1)	-	-	0.87	5)
? Active P.T.	-	-	3)	-	1)	3.97	1	1.25	5)
Inactive P.T.	-	-	3	4.05	6	11.90	12)	-	35)
? Inactive P.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)	16.25	2)
Known P.T.	-	-	-	-	5	9.92	3	3.75	12
Total P.T.	-	-	3	12.15	13	25.79	17	17.39	59
<u>Grand Totals</u>									
	62		441		276		906		1,646
									3,331
									18.61
									26.42
									11.44
									3.71
									18.24

o/oo = per thousand

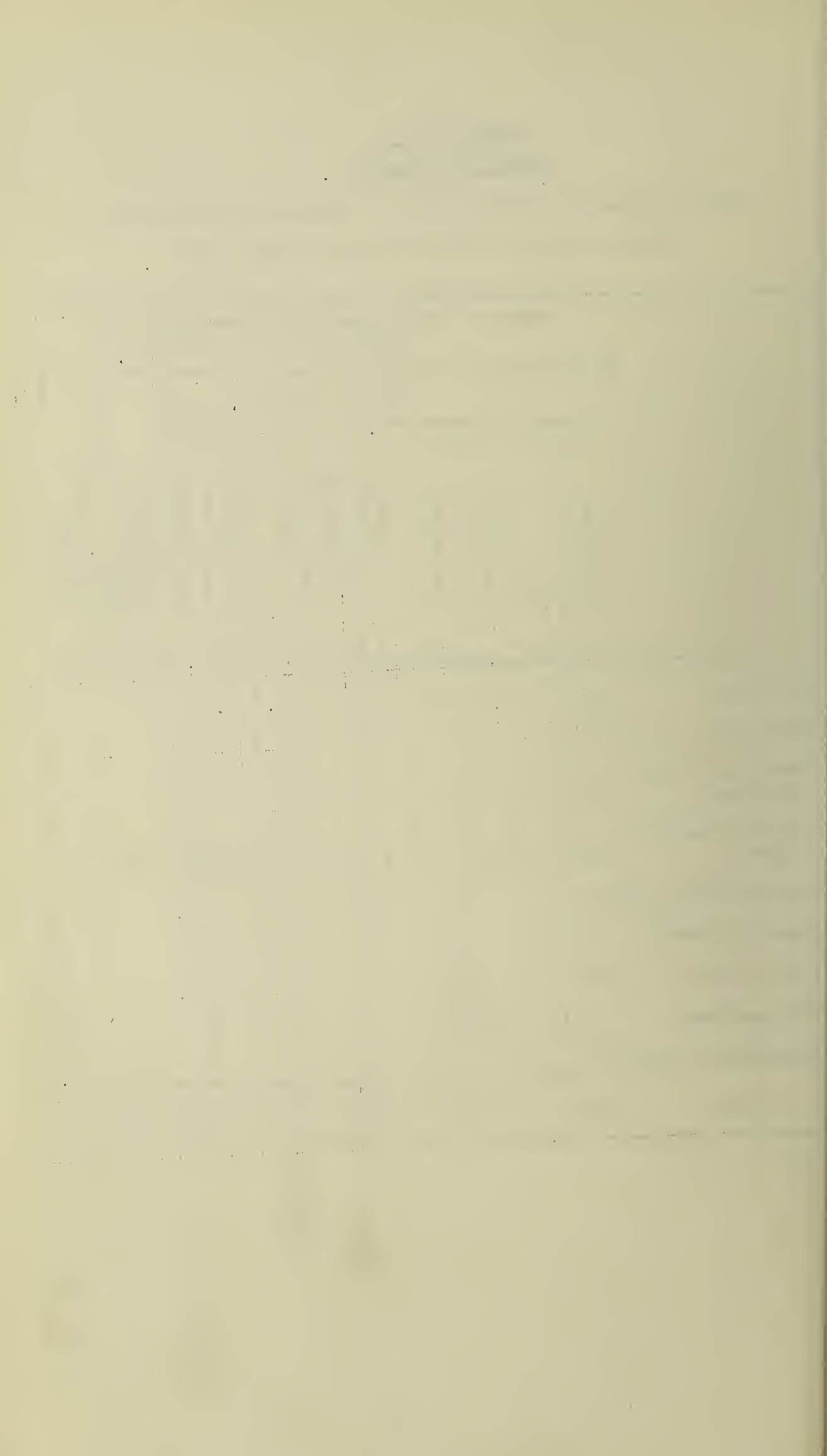


APPENDIX NO. 8.INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Return of Cases of Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified during the Year Ended 31st December, 1954.

	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										
	At Age - Years.									Cases removed to hospital.	Cases not removed to hospital
	At All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dysentery	31	3	17	4	4	2	-	-	1	15	16
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	6
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	99	19	19	6	4	6	5	18	22	96	3
Poliomyelitis, Acute	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	14	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Whooping-Cough	60	10	33	17	-	-	-	-	-	7	53
Leptospiral Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total	215	32	71	40	8	11	5	20	28	129	86



REPORT
on the
School Health Services
For the Year ending 31st July, 1954.



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.11. General Statistics.

A. Number of Schools - 21

B. Number of children in average attendance:-

<u>School</u>	<u>Average No. on Roll.</u>	<u>Average No. in Attendance.</u>	<u>Percentage of Attendance.</u>
<u>PRIMARY</u>			
Alloa Academy E.D.	245.2	228.4	93.1
Alva Academy E.D.	491.71	458.29	93.24
Abercromby	424.2	380.2	89.6
Clackmannan	345.79	319.93	92.5
Coalsnaughton	169	161	95.4
Dollar Public	131.5	119.2	90.6
Fishcross	131	121.9	93.1
Forstmill	14.7	13	88.4
Menstrie	164.6	152.7	92.8
Park	327	298.9	91.4
Sauchie	574.9	531.4	92.4
South	214.9	195.6	91
Sunnyside	478.5	445.8	93.2
Tillicoultry	638.9	599.2	93.5
St. John's	198.4	186.7	94.1
St. Mungo's	536.76	491.7	91.61
St. Serf's	285.4	261.8	91.7
<u>SECONDARY</u>			
Alloa Academy	410.5	385.9	94
Alva Academy	201.07	182.7	90.86
Alloa Technical and Commercial	460	414.2	90
<u>SPECIAL</u>			
LUDGATE	32.2	30.3	94.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,476.23	5,978.82	92.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

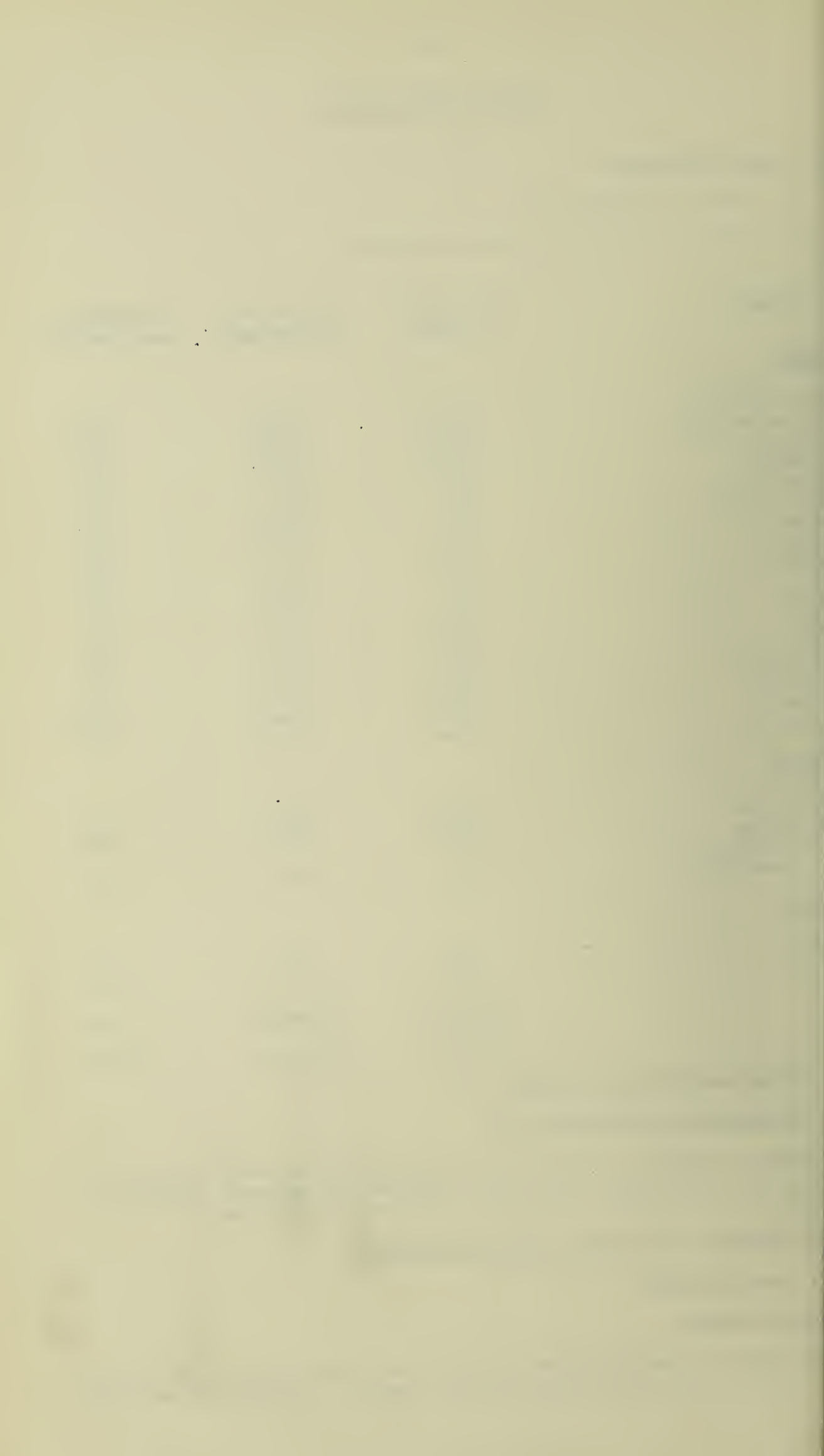
111. SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS andIV. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Sanitary conditions in the schools were considered in detail in last year's report. It is gratifying to note that a programme for improving conditions in older schools is now being considered by the Education Committee.

V. THE FINDINGS OF SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTION.A. General Review.Presence of Parents.

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 910 for the 1,789 children examined or 50.87 per cent as compared with 51.14 per cent last year.

The/



The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age-groups:-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Age 5	81.35 per cent	84.86 per cent
Age 9	44.19 per cent	39.12 per cent
Age 13	7.35 per cent	8.81 per cent
Age 16	-	-

Improvement is maintained in the numbers of parents attending at the Medical Inspection of their children, particularly in the case of the new entrants to school when the presence of parents is most important.

Average Heights and Weights.

The average heights and weights for all groups are satisfactory.

1 and 2. Clothing and Footgear.

A decrease is recorded in the number of children with defective clothing and footgear.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	8	1
% defective	0.45%	

3. Cleanliness

The number of children noted as defective in respect of cleanliness fell considerably.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	13	1
% defective	0.73%	

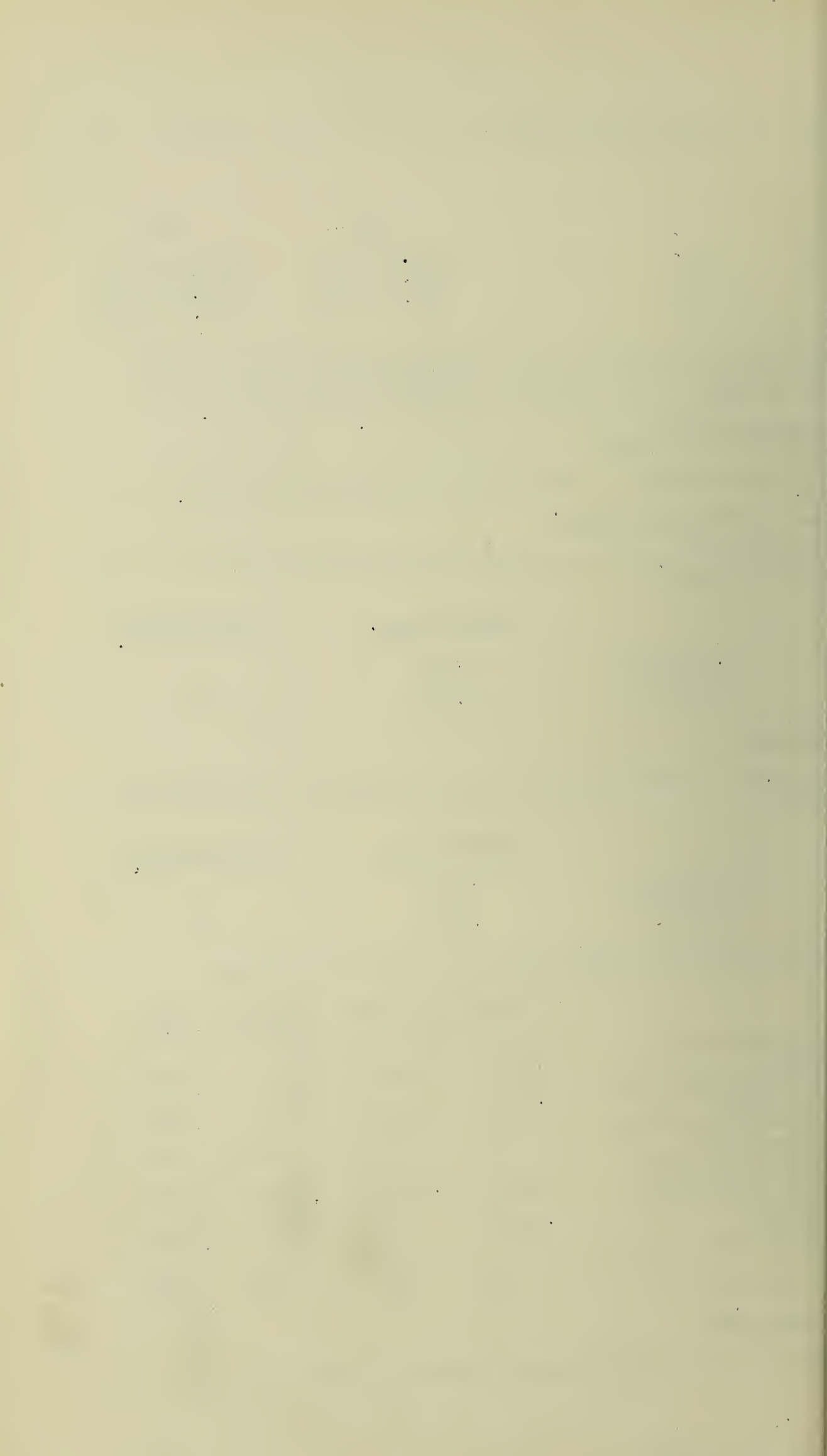
The Cleanliness Inspectress' return for the year is as follows:-

	<u>1st Term</u>	<u>2nd Term</u>	<u>3rd Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of examinations for cleanliness	20,416	15,951	16,376	52,743
Number of examinations where Nits were found	1,684	1,011	654	3,349
Number of examinations where Vermin were found	61	20	27	108
Number of re-examinations on account of uncleanliness	4,628	2,687	1,152	8,467
Number of treatments for uncleanliness	1,520	928	1,090	3,538
Number of Registered Letters sent	9	11	9	29
Number of Home Visits	541	317	791	1,649

4. Skin Conditions.

There is no change in the incidence of skin conditions.

No. examined/



	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	70	2
% defective	3.91%	

5. Nutritional State.

There has been an increase in the number of children considered to be suffering from minor degrees of malnutrition, there being 39 cases this year compared with 17 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	39	-
% defective	2.18%	

6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy.

Fifty-eight children were noted with unhealthy mouths and teeth, compared with fifty-six last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	58	2
% defective	3.24%	

7. Naso-pharyngeal Conditions.

Two hundred and twenty-five children were considered to have abnormal conditions of the naso-pharynx. Tonsils and adenoids account for most of these cases.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	225	12
% defective	12.58%	

8. Eyes.(a) External Diseases

The number of children with external diseases of the eye fell from 52 to 43.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	43	2
% defective	2.40%	

(b) Defective Vision.

As a result of routine inspection 36 children were referred for refraction.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,017	
No. defective	39	12
% defective	3.83%	

In addition the visual acuity of the 7 year old group was tested during the summer term for the school population, and 21 out of 513 examined showed Visual Acuity of 6/12 and worse, and were referred for refraction.

9. Ears.

9. Ears.(a) Diseases.

There were 7 cases of otorrhoea, a decrease of 10 compared with last year.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	26	8
% defective	1.45%	

(b) Defective Hearing.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
Grade I (Conversational voice heard at 20ft. and over).	2	-
Grade IIa (Can be educated in ordinary class if seated near the teacher).	1	-
Grade IIb. (Special School education required).	-	-
Grade III. (Special School education required).	-	-

In addition the 7 year old age group was tested for hearing. Five hundred and thirteen were examined and two were referred for further examination.

10. Speech.

Children with speech defects numbered 17 compared with 13 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	17	1
% defective	0.95%	

11. Mental and Nervous Conditions.

The number of children considered to be suffering from mental and nervous conditions decreased from 32 last year to 22 this year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	22	2
% defective.	1.23%	

12. Circulatory System.

There is no change to record.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	23	-
% defective	1.29%	

13. Lungs/

13. Lungs.

Children with lung disease numbered 96 a decrease of 28.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	96	1
% defective	5.37%	

14. Deformities.

There was a decrease in the number of children with deformities, there being 28 compared with 34 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	28	-
% defective	1.57%	

15. Infectious Diseases.

Two cases of infectious were discovered at Routine Medical Inspection.

16. Other Diseases or Defects.

There was a substantial increase in the number of children suffering from other diseases or defects, which was due, mainly, to unclassified minor ailments.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,789	
No. defective	80	4
% defective	4.47%	

17. Conclusion.

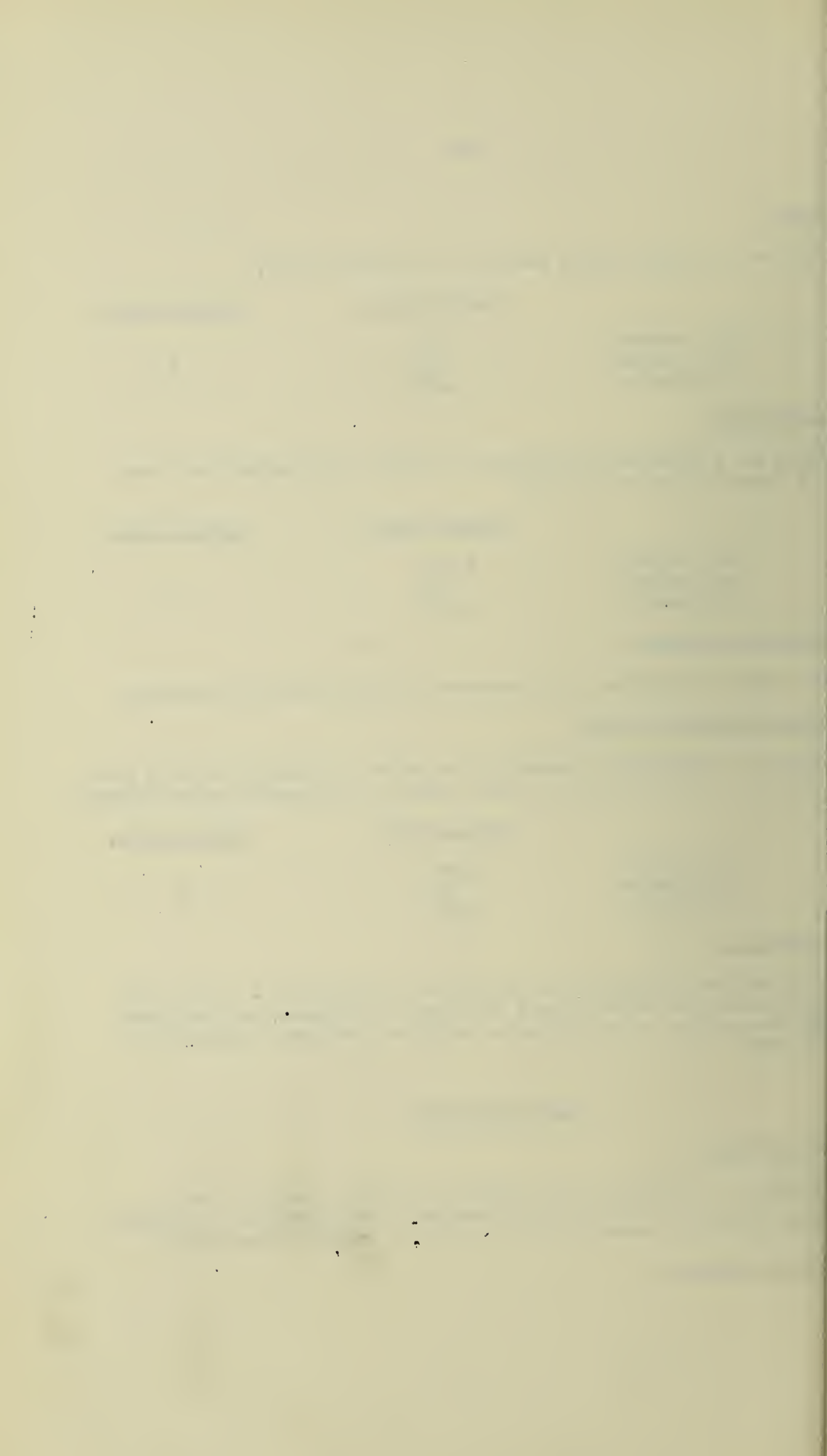
Of the children examined 80.44 per cent were considered to be free from defects, compared with 78.12 per cent last year. One hundred and twenty-five children were notified to the parents as requiring treatment, compared with 161 last year.

VI.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.A. Minor Ailments.

Information is available of the number of children treated in Local Authority Clinics and as in-patients in hospital. No information is available about cases treated by General Practitioners or as hospital out-patients.

No. of cases treated:-- /



No. of cases treated:-No. treated
in Local
Authority
Clinics.No. treated
in Hospital
(in-patient).

- (1) Cuts, bruises, sprains and minor injuries, etc.
 (2) Diseases of the ear
 (3) Diseases of the eye, excluding defective vision
 (4) Diseases of the skin:-
 Ringworm (scalp)
 X-ray treatment
 Other treatment
 Ringworm (body)
 Scabies
 Impetigo
 Other Diseases

4,863

196

164

-

-

-

2

1

96

599

5,921

75

14

9

-

-

-

-

-

159

257

Total Attendances at Authority's Clinics - 12,523

B. Defective Vision and Squint.SchoolPre-school

Number examined by Eye Specialist
 Number requiring glasses in the following groups

838

133

307

27

Age GroupsSystematicsSpecialsRe-exams

Under 5

11

-

16

Entrants

8

7+

10

41

230

9+

12

13+

6

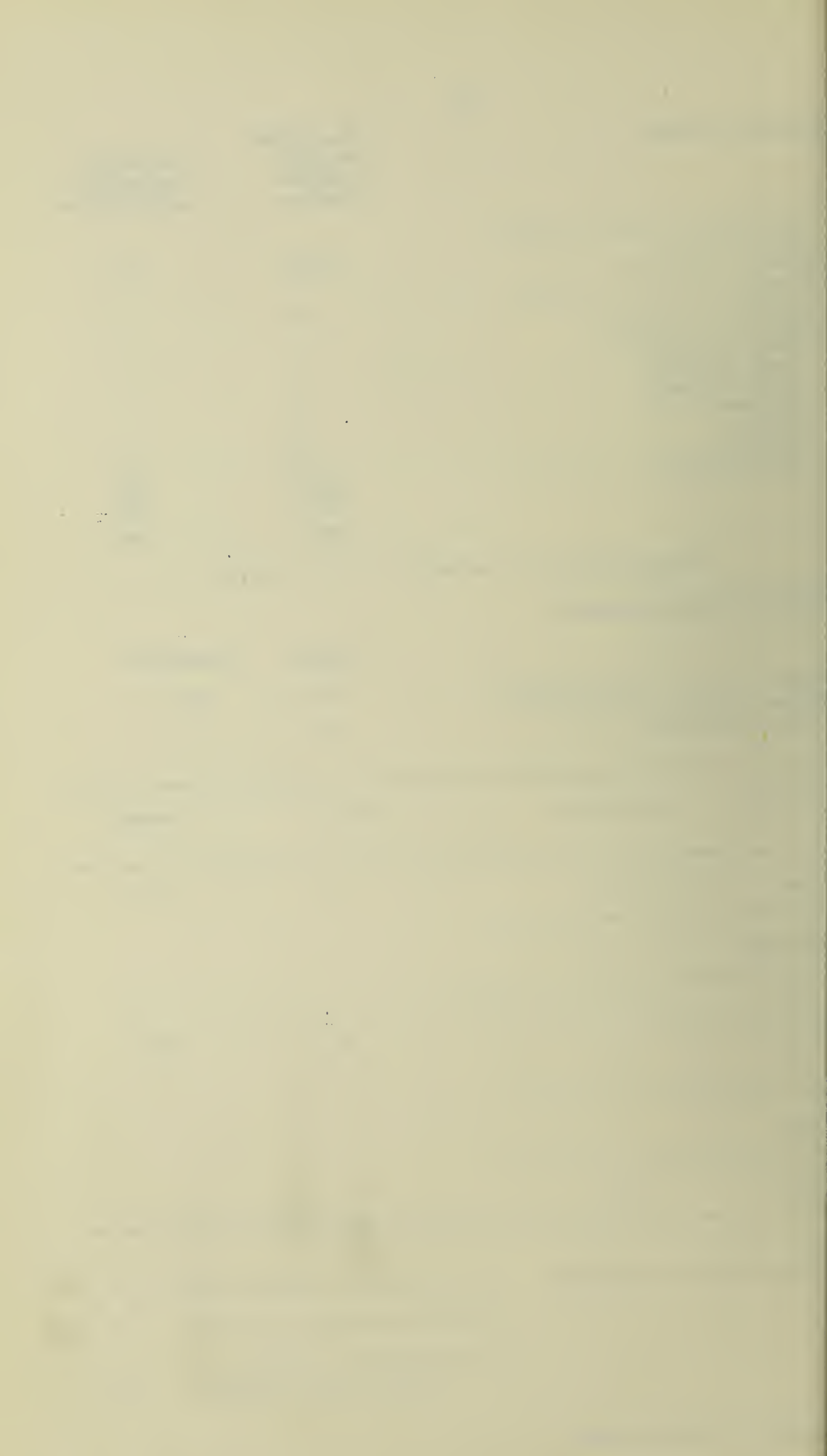
16+

nil.

No. of Cases treated in Hospital:-

- (1) Defective Vision and Squint 28
 (2) Other Diseases of the Eye 9
 (3) Orthoptist treatment at Stirling Royal Infirmary 69

C. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC/



C. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

It is gratifying to be able to report that once more the tonsil and adenoid Waiting List has been reduced to a reasonable level of approximately eight weeks waiting time. This has been largely the result of the presence of a full-time Resident Hospital Officer at the County Hospital.

The general work of the Clinic has been slightly larger than last year. There has been a fall in the number of tonsil and adenoid cases dealt with and also in the number of other conditions. Figures for children suffering from ear conditions associated with a degree of deafness have risen slightly. This rise has been predominantly amongst old cases and re-attendances. The total number of new ear conditions seen this year has fallen. It is to be hoped that this is evidence that all outstanding cases of ear disease in the schools have now been dealt with and that in subsequent years the incidence of fresh cases of middle ear disease will fall further.

The same situation may be present in the case of the tonsils and adenoids. The number of cases in the under five age group for tonsils and adenoids has fallen. The remaining age groups show little change.

On the other hand, in the incidence of ear conditions, the number of cases in the age groups of five to ten and ten to fifteen dealt with by the Clinic have increased. This is not due to a basic increase in the number of acute ears occurring in children over five, but rather to the follow-up of old cases and cases transferring from the lower age groups.

There were no cases of outstanding interest during the year apart from one case in the group "other" conditions where a child of under five was referred to the plastic surgeons for the removal of a suspected dermoid cyst, of the nasal septum. This is the case marked with an asterisk in the "referred to hospital group". The number of cases referred to hospital for treatment has remained practically unchanged in the ear group, slightly less in the tonsil and adenoid group, and approximately the same in other conditions.

Ear Conditions.

	<u>Under 5 yrs.</u>	<u>5-10yrs.</u>	<u>10-15yrs.</u>	<u>15+ yrs.</u>
Total Cases	37	138	71	4
New Cases	16	56	31	3
Re-Attendances	91	364	219	20

Type of Ear Conditions.

Otitis Externa	4	7	5	-
Acute Suppurative Otitis Media	1	2	2	-
Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media	11	32	29	2
Scarred Tympanic Membrane	7	44	21	1
Not elsewhere classified	13	54	15	2

Degree of Deafness.

Grade 1	1	9	7	-
Grade 11a	26	96	53	4
Grade 11b	-	2	2	-

Type of Deafness.

Nerve	-	3	2	-
Middle Ear	26	100	52	4
Mixed	1	4	3	-

Speech Defect/

Under 5 yrs. 5-10 yrs. 10-15 yrs. 15+ yrs.

Speech Defect.

Moderate	2	3	1	-
Severe	-	2	1	-
Mute	2	1	-	-

Associated Diseases.

Chronic Rhinitis	27	66	36	3
Chronic Sinusitis	1	14	14	1
Tonsils and Adenoids	34	121	40	3
Adenitis	27	103	29	1

Causative Diseases.

Congenital	1	-	1	-
Injury	-	4	1	-
Mumps	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria	-	1	-	-
Measles	2	12	4	-
Meningitis	-	1	1	-
German Measles	1	1	1	-
Teething	-	4	1	-
Tuberculosis	2	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3	2	-
Post Operative	-	2	2	-
Other	1	6	1	-

Treatment.

Hearing Tests	3	20	5	2
Speech Therapy	-	1	-	-
Special Education	-	2	-	-
Government Hearing Aids	-	2	1	-
Conservative	31	105	58	3
Nasal Operations	-	6	10	1
Ear Polypi	3	-	3	1
Mastoidectomy	1	4	5	-
Tonsils and Adenoids removed	18	53	20	1
Other Treatment	7	42	24	1
X-ray	5	34	28	2

Referred to Hospital	23	115	66	5
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Summary:-

Total New Cases Seen	106
Total Old Cases Seen	144
Total Re-attendances	694
Grand Total	944

Total Referred to Hospital for Operation and Treatment	209
Total Referred to Hospital for X-ray only	69
Grand Total	278

TONSILS and/or ADENOIDS.

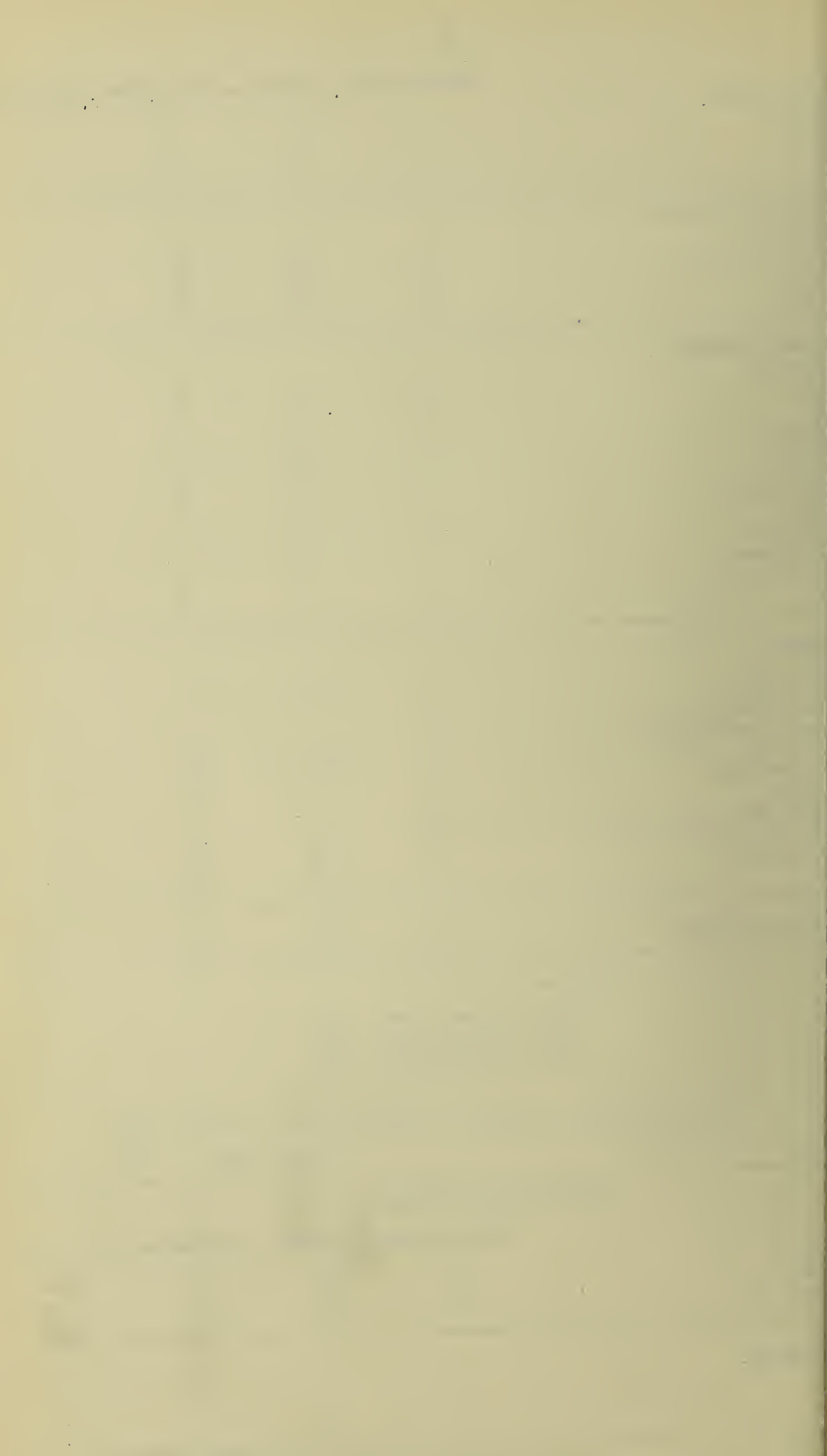
Under 5 yrs. 5-10 yrs. 10-15 yrs. 15+ yrs.

Total Cases	78	175	60	5
New Cases	57	94	33	1
Re-Attendances	99	290	113	17

SPEECH DEFECT.

Moderate	2	-	-	-
Severe	1	1	-	-

ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS./



Under 5 yrs. 5-10 yrs. 10-15 yrs. 15+ yrs.

ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.

Chronic Rhinitis	40	93	41	3
Chronic Sinusitis	1	13	12	3
Adenitis	58	145	48	3
Heart	-	1	-	-
Rheumatism	-	3	-	-

TREATMENT.

X-ray	4	33	19	4
Hearing Tests	1	1	1	-
Conservative	49	104	40	5
Nasal Operations	-	6	3	1
Tonsils and Adenoids removed	30	77	26	1
Adenoids only removed	1	1	-	-
Other	5	26	16	4

Referred to Hospital	40	132	61	9
----------------------	----	-----	----	---

Summary:-

Total New Cases Seen	185
Total Old Cases Seen	123
Total Re-Attendances	519
Grand Total	827

Total Referred to Hospital for Operation and Treatment	242
Total Referred to Hospital for X-ray only	60
Grand Total	302

OTHER CONDITIONS.

Under 5 yrs. 5-10 yrs. 10-15 yrs. 15+ yrs.

Total Cases	3	11	18	1
New Cases	3	5	11	1
Re-Attendances	4	29	41	4

ASSOCIATED DISEASES.

Chronic Rhinitis	1	8	17	1
Chronic Sinusitis	-	4	4	-
Adenitis	-	1	2	1

TREATMENT.

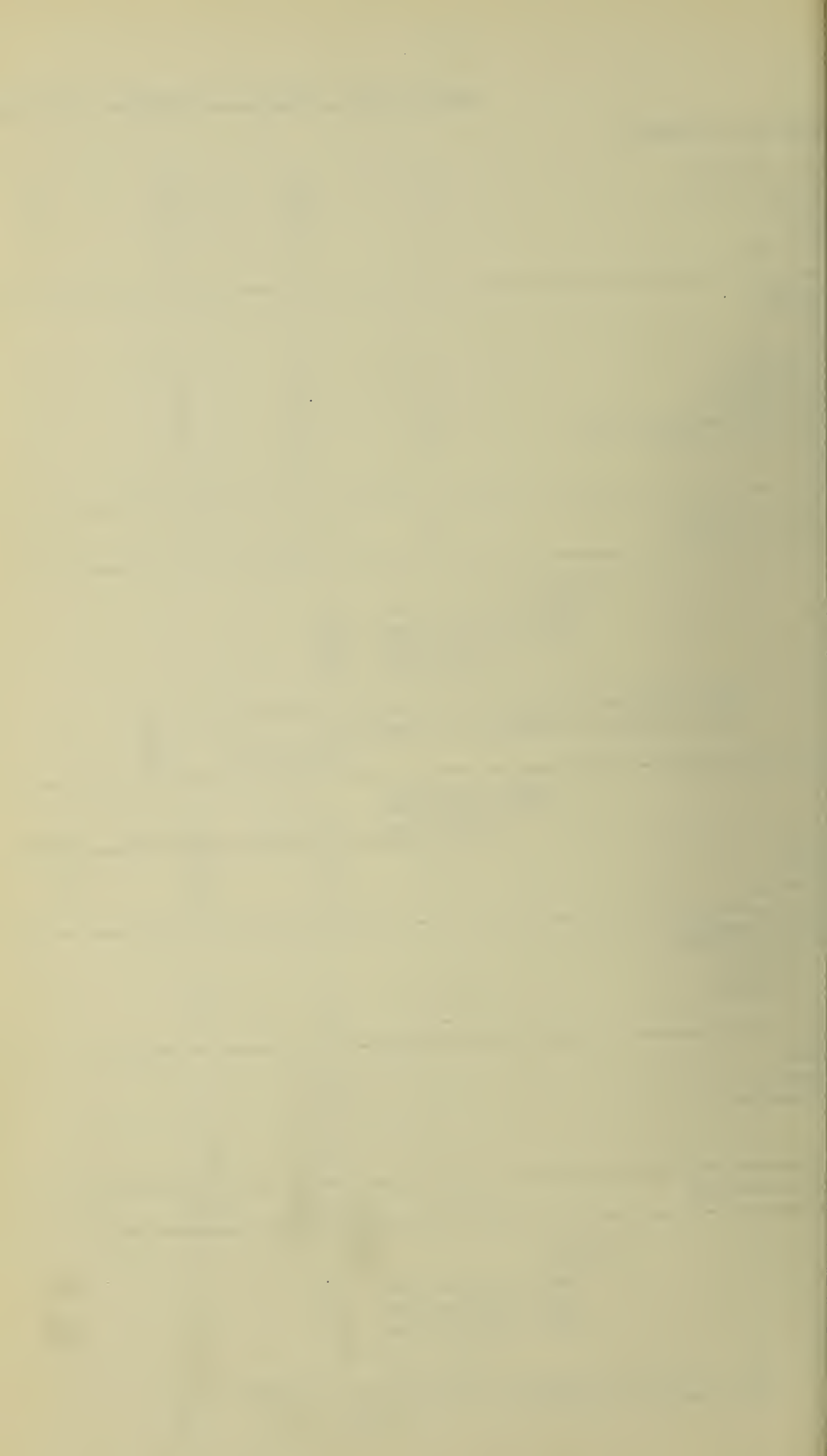
Conservative	2	10	17	1
Nasal Operations	-	1	2	-
Other	-	4	8	-
X-ray	1	4	9	1

Referred to Hospital	1	13	18	1
----------------------	---	----	----	---

Summary:-

Total New Cases Seen	20
Total Old Cases Seen	13
Total Re-Attendances	78
Grand Total	111

Total Referred to Hospital for Operation and Treatment	33
Total Referred to Hospital for X-ray only	15
Grand Total	48



ORTHOPAEDIC and POSTURAL DEFECTS.

D.

All cases with orthopaedic or postural defects were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist, who holds two clinics in the County each month for school and pre-school children.

Out-patient treatment was carried out at school orthopaedic and posture clinics by the physiotherapist under the guidance of the Orthopaedic Specialist. Minor corrective splinting and plaster work was also carried out.

	<u>School</u>	<u>Pre-school</u>
Number of children examined by Specialist	114	102
Number of children treated in Hospital	9	6

Massage Clinic.

Number of children treated	82	19
Number of attendances	2,036	548

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Number of children treated	17	24
Number of attendances	3,425	802

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES IN AGE GROUPS.

DIAGNOSIS	Under 5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15+ yrs.
Polionyelitis	4	6	4	-
Spastic	3	-	3	-
Perthes Disease	1	2	-	-
Congenital Deformities	4	-	3	-
T.B. Spine	-	1	1	1
T.B. Knee	-	-	2	-
T.B. Meningitis	-	1	-	-
Osteomyelitis	-	-	2	-
Erb's Paralysis	2	-	-	-
Cerebellar ataxia	-	-	1	-
Spina bifida	1	-	1	-
Osteochondritis	-	-	3	-
Synovitis	-	-	1	-
Hallux rigidus	-	-	2	-
Sprengel's shoulder	-	-	1	-
Muscular Dystrophy	1	1	-	-
Trigger thumb	1	-	-	-
Postural defect	1	-	-	-
Structural scoliosis	-	-	1	-
Verrucae	-	-	1	-
Palipes	5	-	1	-
Torticollis	-	-	1	-
Lipoma	-	1	-	-
Warts	1	2	-	-
Varus Deformity	3	1	-	-
Valgus Deformity	-	1	2	-
Valgus Deformity	1	1	1	-
Cyst (ankle)	1	-	-	-
Genu valgum	16	17	1	-
Calcaneo valgus	2	-	-	-
Flat Feet	13	5	7	-
Foot Strain	1	2	10	1
Delayed walking	7	-	-	-
Hen Toes	13	3	-	-
Others	21	8	11	-
	102	52	60	2

VII

DENTAL REPORT.

Out of total of 21 schools in the County 10 were inspected and treated during the year. Seventy-nine per cent of the school children were found to be in need of treatment. Although this is an improvement of 8.5% from the previous year, the incidence of dental decay in the County Schools is still very high. It should be noted, however, that the full effect of adequate staff will not be apparent until repeat inspections of the already treated schools have been made. The effect of the present dental service is particularly noticeable in the reduction of emergency cases. Comparison is as follows:-

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
No. of Emergency and Casual Cases.	1,075	828	503

Provided that the present number of dental officers be maintained annual inspection and treatment of all schools in the County should be possible in the future.

Preventive Dentistry:- The introduction of fluorine to water supplies has been widely and intensively debated, an experimental scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Health is to be undertaken in Kilmarnock, Watford, Darlington and Angelsey probably next year. The results of this however, will not be obtained for a number of years.

Orthodontics (treatment of irregular teeth):- Three sessions per week are devoted to this type of treatment. Until such time as the schools are annually inspected and treated an increase in this sphere is not contemplated. The less time consuming cases are undertaken, the appliances being processed by a dental technician.

General:- Surgery accommodation and equipment have been much improved in Bedford House. The acquisition of X-ray apparatus and dark room facilities are of inestimable value particularly in these cases which require urgent treatment. This Clinic is the main central clinic for the County and all patients requiring general anaesthetics are brought in by appointment to special sessions held once each week. The two subsidiary clinics in Alva and Tillicoultry are not equipped to the same standard but are quite adequate for their purpose of routine inspection and treatment.

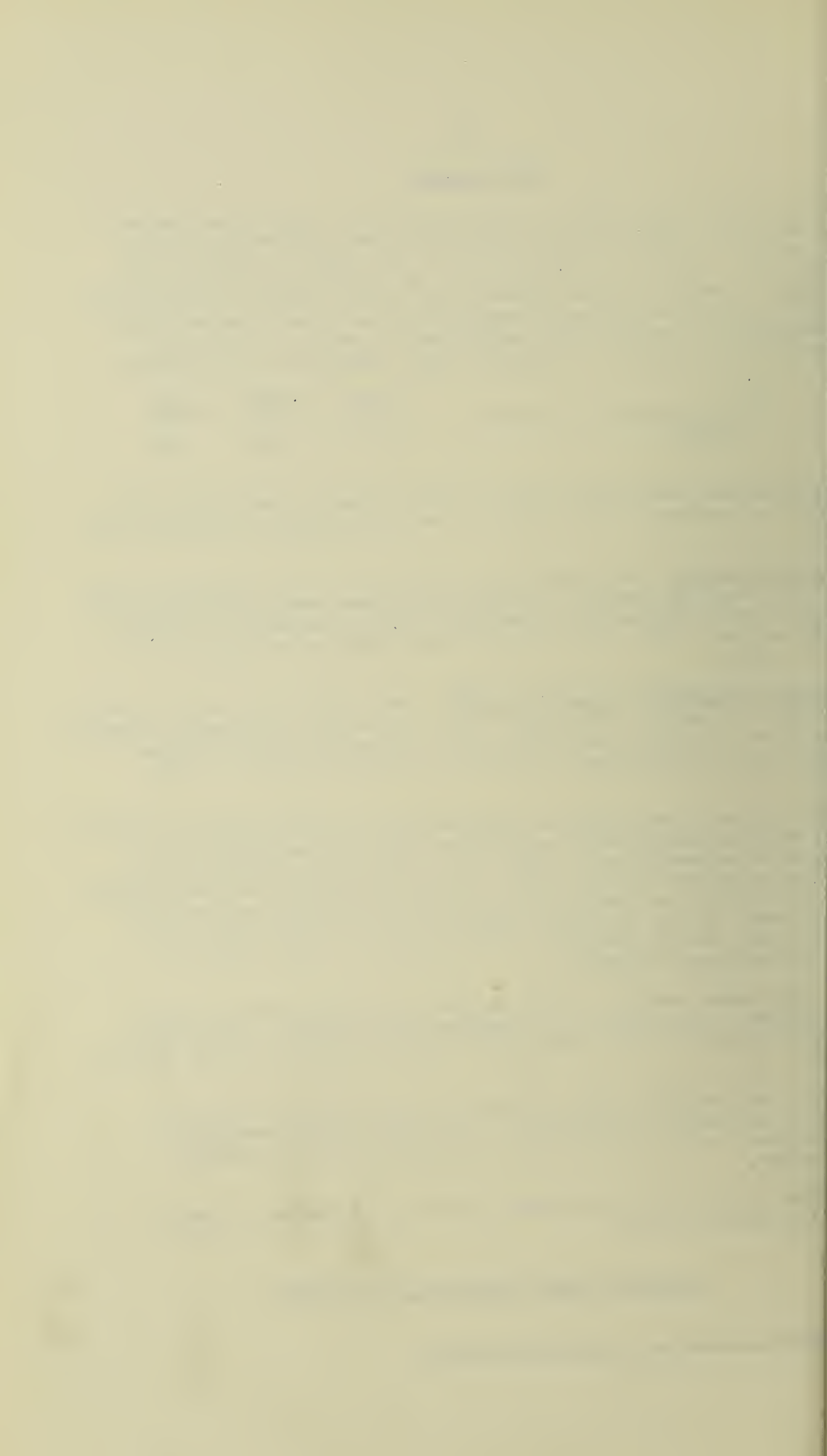
Staff:- One change took place during the year, an Assistant Dental Officer in the Hillfoots being replaced by a Temporary Dental Officer. The position has been advertised from time to time but a suitable applicant has not yet been obtained.

With a staff of three dental officers the dental health of the school children in the County can be brought to a high level, but it should be emphasised that this is possible only if the present staff is maintained at this number.

Thanks are due to the Headmasters, Teachers and Nurses who willingly co-operated during the year.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

No. of children inspected by the Dental Officer/

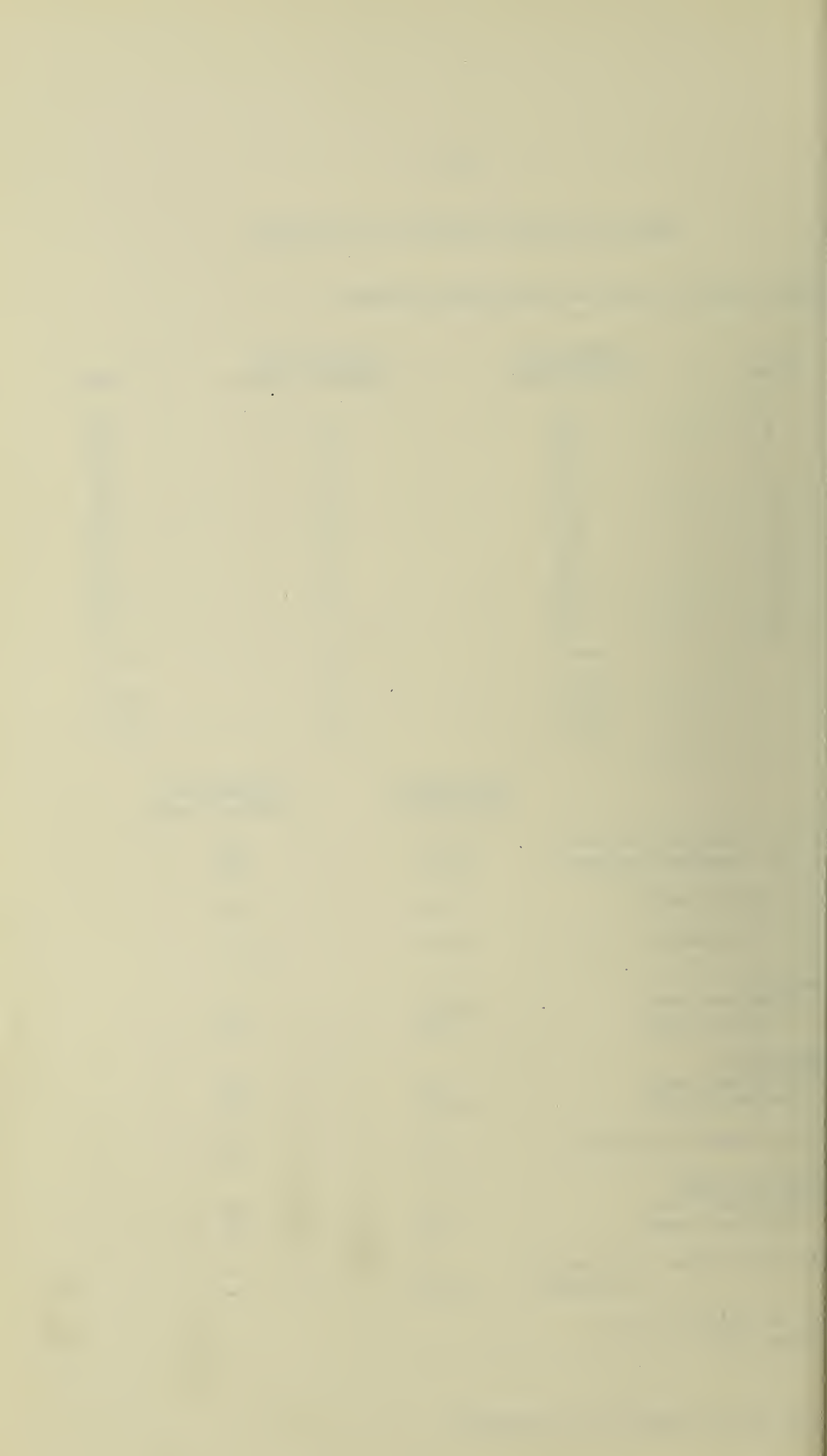


VII.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.1. No. of children inspected by the Dental Officer:-

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Systematic Examinations.</u>	<u>Special and Emergency Cases.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
5	375	43	418
6	472	53	525
7	416	52	468
8	342	54	396
9	339	62	401
10	411	47	458
11	303	59	362
12	156	37	193
13	138	44	182
14	145	39	184
15	109	9	118
15+	60	4	64
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,266	503	3,769
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	<u>Systematic Examinations</u>	<u>Special and Emergency Cases.</u>
2. a. No. requiring treatment	2,581	486
b. No. accepting treatment	1,978	483
3. No. actually treated	1,354	503
4. No. of attendances	5,298	1,202
5. <u>Fillings</u>		
a. Permanent teeth	1,951	227
b. Temporary teeth	299	14
6. <u>Extractions</u>		
a. Permanent teeth	703	236
b. Temporary teeth	1,992	511
7. No. of General Anaesthetics	408	49
8. <u>Other Operations</u>		
a. Permanent teeth	1,774	420
b. Temporary teeth	459	57
9. Half days devoted to inspection	39	-
" " " " treatment	1,317	-
10. No. of children treated privately	-	-



VII DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.Analysis of Inspection.

<u>ROUTINE INSPECTION.</u>						<u>SPECIAL and EMERGENCY CASES.</u>		
<u>Age.</u>	<u>No. Exam.</u>	<u>No. Req.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Accept.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Req.</u>	<u>No. Accept.</u>	<u>%</u>
5	375	278	74.13	173	62.23	42	42	100.
6	472	370	78.4	272	73.51	49	48	97.95
7	416	336	80.8	252	75.	51	51	100.
8	342	281	82.16	211	75.08	47	47	100.
9	339	289	85.25	228	78.54	61	60	98.4
10	411	344	83.7	279	81.1	46	46	100.
11	303	246	81.2	209	84.95	59	59	100.
12	156	130	83.3	97	74.61	36	36	100.
13	138	98	71.01	78	79.6	43	43	100.
14	145	99	68.27	84	84.84	39	38	97.43
15	109	70	64.22	60	85.7	9	9	100.
16	27	18	66.7	14	77.8	3	3	100.
17	24	16	66.7	16	100.	1	1	100.
18	9	6	66.7	5	83.3	-	-	-
	<u>3,266</u>	<u>2,581</u>	<u>79.02</u>	<u>1,978</u>	<u>76.63</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>99.38</u>

Analysis of Treatment.

<u>Nature of Work Done.</u>	<u>Routine.</u>	<u>Special and Emergency.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Visits to Schools	39	-	39
Attendances at Surgery	1,317	-	1,317
Children Inspected at School	3,266	-	3,266
Children Inspected at Clinic	-	-	-
No. of Casuals Inspected	-	503	503
Appointments made	6,713	1,316	8,029
Appointments broken	1,415	114	1,529
1st Visits	1,354	503	1,857
2nd or Subsequent Visits	3,944	699	4,643
Completed Cases	1,183	428	1,611
<u>No. of Fillings:-</u>			
Permanent teeth	1,951	227	2,173
Temporary teeth	299	14	313
No. of Root fillings	8	3	11
<u>No. of Teeth Filled:-</u>			
Permanent teeth	1,863	209	2,072
Temporary teeth	287	12	299
<u>Pressings:-</u>			
Permanent teeth	741	151	892
Temporary teeth	68	9	77
<u>Extractions:-</u>			
Permanent teeth (for caries)	619	226	845
" " (Orthodontics)	84	10	94
Temporary teeth	1,992	511	2,503
<u>Anesthetics:-</u>			
Local	1,071	451	1,522
General	408	49	457
No. of Crowns	5	4	9
<u>No. of Dentures:-</u>			
Partial	14	8	22
Full	-	-	-
No. of Scalings and Gum treatments	388	18	406
No. of Silver Nitrate Applications/			

Analysis of Treatment.

<u>Nature of Work Done.</u>	<u>Routine.</u>	<u>Special and Emergency.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of Silver Nitrate Applications	359	18	377
<u>Orthodontics:-</u>			
Impressions	155	46	201
Appliance Inserted	74	14	88
Cases Completed	33	7	40
No. of X-rays	56	27	83
<u>Other Operations:-</u>			
Permanent teeth	395	181	576
Temporary teeth	44	12	56

VIII. Special Schools and Classes.

There is a Special School at Ludgate, Alloa, for mentally retarded children. During the year, 36 pupils were in attendance.

IX. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

As in previous years, children were in residence at Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, for the month of May. These children attended St. Mungo's School.

PROVISION OF MID-DAY MEALS.

The provision of two course dinners from the Central Kitchens at Sauchie and Tillicoultry continued throughout the year; at a charge of 8d per day. The number of pupils taking meals fluctuated between 1,039 and 1,300.

DINING HALLS.

Dining rooms are in use at the undernoted schools:-

Alloa, Sunnyside
 Alloa, St. Mungo's R.C.
 Alva Academy
 Clackmannan
 Dollar Public
 Coalsnaughton
 Sauchie
 Alloa, Park
 Abercomby, Tullibody

The remainder of the scheme to provide dining centres, etc., at schools continues to be deferred on account of Government economies.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

This scheme which provides for the issue of free milk to school pupils operated during the whole session. One third of a pint of milk is provided daily for each child participating and the numbers varied during the session from 5,525 to 5,812. All schools under the Committee take part in the scheme.

SUPPLY OF BOOTS, CLOTHING, ETC.

During the year 64 children were supplied with footwear and/or clothing by the Education Committee. Other children were supplied with footwear and/or clothing through special funds which exist in Alloa and Dollar.

INSPECTION CLINICS.

<u>Conditions.</u>	<u>No. of Cases Excluded from School.</u>	<u>No. of cases not Excluded from School.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Impetigo	3	2	5
Scabies	-	-	-
Favus and Ringworm	-	-	-
Other Skin Affections	2	60	62
Verminous Cases	-	1	1
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-
Affections of the Throat	2	22	24
" " " Glands	-	3	3
" " " Eyes (Conjunctivitis	-	4	4
(Blepharitis	-	4	4
Otorrhoea	-	6	6
Affections of Heart and Anaemia	-	-	-
(Bronchitis	-	1	1
" " Lungs (Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(Suspected T.B.	-	1	1
(Others	-	10	10
" " Nervous System	-	-	-
(Chorea	-	-	-
(Epilepsy	-	-	-
" " Non-Pulmonary T.B. (Skin	-	-	-
(Glands	-	-	-
(Bones	-	-	-
Other Conditions	1	246	247
Total	8	360	368
Re-examinations	-	23	23
	8	383	391

Table 1. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

	Systematic Examinations.	Other Systematic Examinations.
(a) Entrants (aged about 5)		
Boys	382	22
Girls	390	22
Born in Year 1944 (Aged nine +)		
Boys	292	8
Girls	276	13
Born in Year 1940 (Aged Thirteen +)		
Boys	211	2
Girls	211	2
Born in Year 1937 (Aged Sixteen +)		
Boys	14	-
Girls	13	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,789	69
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,858	
(b) Cases specially presented	54	
Re-examinations	925	
	<hr/>	
	2,837	
	<hr/>	

The total number examined last year was 2,876

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED AT SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS WHO WERE NOTIFIED TO PARENTS AS REQUIRING TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL CARIES).

Entrants	54
Second Age Group	42
Third Age Group	24
Secondary Age Group	1
Other Systematic Examinations	4
	<hr/>
	125
	<hr/>

TABLE 11

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number and percentage of children affected in each age-group.

Total examined at all ages 1,789	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	382	390	292	276	211	211	14	13	899	890
1. <u>Clothing:-</u>										
Unsatisfactory	3	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	4	3
	0.79	-	0.34	0.72	-	0.47	-	-	0.44	0.34
	%		(0.39)		(0.24)		-		(0.39)	
2. <u>FOOTGEAR:-</u>										
Unsatisfactory.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
	%		-		-		-		(0.06)	
3. <u>CLEANLINESS OF</u>										
(a) <u>Head:-</u>										
Dirty, Nits or Vermin.	2	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	6
	0.52	1.28	0.34	0.36	0.47	-	-	-	0.44	0.67
(b) <u>Body:-</u>										
Dirty	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
	-	-	0.68	-	0.47	-	-	-	0.33	-
Verminous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	5	3	1	2	-	-	-	7	6
	%		(0.91)		(0.70)		-		(0.73)	

CONDITIONS OF SKIN/

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages		Entrants		Age-Group		Age-Group		Age-Group		All Ages	
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	382	390	292	276	211	211	14	13	899	890		
4. CONDITIONS OF SKIN:-												
(a) Head:-												
Ringworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	3		
	0.79	0.26	0.34	0.72	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.34		
Other Diseases	-	1	2	4	1	1	-	-	3	6		
	-	0.26	0.68	1.45	0.47	0.47	-	-	0.33	0.67		
(b) Body:-												
Ringworm	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	0.11		
Impetigo	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2		
	-	0.26	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	0.22		
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Diseases	11	10	4	9	7	9	-	1	22	29		
	2.88	2.56	1.37	3.26	3.32	4.27	-	7.69	2.45	3.26		
Totals	14	13	7	17	8	10	-	1	29	41		

5. <u>NUTRITIONAL STATE:-</u>												
	Slightly Defective											
	8	8	8	6	6	3	-	-	22	17		
	2.09	2.05	2.74	2.17	2.84	1.42	-	-	2.45	1.91		
Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<hr/>												
Totals	8	8	8	6	6	3	-	-	22	17		
<hr/>												
%	(2.07)	(2.46)	(2.13)	-	-	(2.18)						

Total examined at all ages	Infants		Age-group Boys		Age-group Girls		Age-group Boys		Age-group Girls		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Nature of Defect.												
6. MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY:-												
	332	390	292	276	211	211	14	13	899	890		
	19	12	10	13	1	3	-	-	30	28		
	4.27	3.08	3.42	4.71	0.47	1.42	-	-	3.34	3.15		
%	(4.02)		(4.05)		(0.95)		-	-	(3.24)			
7. NASO-PHARYNX:-												
(a) Nose:-												
Obstruction (for observation)	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	6		
	1.31	1.28	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	0.56	0.67		
Obstruction (probable, acenoids for operation)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
	0.26	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.22		
Other conditions	28	22	11	7	5	2	-	-	44	31		
	7.33	5.64	3.77	2.54	2.37	0.95	-	-	4.89	3.48		
(b) Throat:-												
Tonsils requiring observation	25	34	3	8	3	1	-	1	31	44		
	6.54	8.72	1.03	2.90	1.42	0.47	-	7.69	3.45	4.94		
Tonsils requiring operation	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7		
	0.79	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.79		
Other conditions	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2		
	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	0.22		
(c) Glands:-												
Requiring observation	17	15	2	1	1	1	-	-	20	17		
	4.45	3.85	0.68	0.36	0.47	0.47	-	-	2.22	1.91		
Requiring operation	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11		
Totals	79	87	16	16	9	6	-	1	104	110		
%	(21.50)		(5.63)		(3.55)		-	(3.70)	(11.96)			

8. EYES:-
(a) External Diseases:-

Nature of Defect	Examined at all ages 1,789		Infants Boys Girls 382 390		Age-group Boys Girls 292 276		Age-group Boys Girls 211 211		Age-group up Boys Girls 14 13		All Ages Boys Girls 899 890	
Blepharitis			1 0.26	2 0.51	- -	5 1.81	2 0.95	3 1.42	- -	- -	3 0.33	10 1.12
Conjunctivitis			- -	1 0.26	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0.11
Corneal Opacities			- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Strabismus			5 1.31	11 2.82	6 2.05	3 1.09	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 1.22	14 1.57
Other Diseases			1 0.26	- -	2 0.68	- -	- -	- -	1 7.14	- -	4 0.44	- -
Totals			7	14	8	8	2	3	1	-	18	25
%			(2.70)		(2.82)		(1.18)		(3.70)		(2.40)	

(b) Defective Vision:-

Total Number subjected to routine vision testing

Fair Vision, 6/9 or 6/12 in better eye with or without spectacles.

Bad Vision, 6/18 or worse in better eye with or without spectacles.

	-	-	292	276	211	211	14	13	517	500
	-	-	11	5	4	7	-	-	15	12
	-	-	3.77	1.81	1.90	3.32	-	-	2.90	2.40
	-	-	3	3	3	1	1	1	7	5
	-	-	1.03	1.09	1.42	0.47	7.14	7.69	1.35	1.00
Totals	-	-	14	8	7	8	1	1	22	17
%	(-)		(3.87)		(3.55)		(7.41)		(2.18)	

Nature of Defect.	Examined at all ages		Intermittent		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		All ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	382	390			292	276	211	211	14	13	899	890		
Recommended for refraction	-	2	-	0.51	12	8	9	3	1	1	22	14		
	-	-	-	-	4.11	2.90	4.27	1.42	7.14	7.69	2.45	1.57		
%	(0.26)		(3.52)		(2.84)		(7.41)		(2.01)					
No. wearing spectacles	-	1	-	0.26	14	24	10	13	1	1	25	39		
	-	-	-	-	4.79	8.70	4.74	6.16	7.14	7.69	2.78	4.38		
%	(0.13)		(6.69)		(5.45)		(7.41)		(3.58)					
9. EARS:-														
(a) Diseases:-														
Otorrhoea	1	4	1	1	0.34	0.36	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.56	2	5
	0.26	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	4	3	4	3	1.37	1.09	4	1	-	-	1.33	0.79	12	7
	1.05	0.77	1.37	1.09	1.90	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	7	5	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	14	12		
%	(1.55)		(1.58)		(1.18)		-	-	(1.45)					
(b) Defective Hearing:-														
Grade I	-	-	1	1	0.34	0.36	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade IIa	-	-	-	1	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade IIb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
%	-	-	(0.53)		-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.17)			

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages 1,789	Entrants Boys 382 Girls 390	Age-group Boys 292 Girls 276	Age-group Boys 211 Girls 211	Age-group Boys 14 Girls 13	All Ages Boys 899 Girls 890
10. SPEECH:-						
Defective Articulation	2 0.52	- -	7 2.40	3 1.42	- -	12 1.33
Stammering	3 0.79	- -	- -	2 0.95	- -	5 0.56
Totals	5	-	7	5	-	17
%	(0.65)		(1.23)	(1.18)		(0.95)

11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CO-ORDINATION:-

(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, absence or other extrinsic cause)

(b) Dull (intrinsically)

(c) Mentally Defective (educable)

(d) Mentally Defective (ineducable)

(e) Highly nervous or unstable

(f) Difficult in behaviour

66.

Totals	6	5	6	3	1	1	-	-	13	9
%	(1.42)		(1.58)		(0.47)				(1.23)	

12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM/

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages 1,789		Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	382	390	292	276	211	211	14	13	899	890		
14. <u>DEFORMITIES:-</u>												
(a) Congenital	3	2	1	3	3	2	-	-	7	7		
	0.79	0.51	0.34	1.09	1.42	0.95	-	-	0.78	0.79		
(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1		
	-	-	0.34	-	-	0.47	-	-	0.11	0.11		
(c) Acquired (Probable Rickets)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-		
(d) Acquired (Other Causes)	2	-	-	3	4	2	-	-	6	5		
	0.52	-	-	1.09	1.90	0.95	-	-	0.67	0.56		
Totals	6	2	2	6	7	5	-	-	15	13		
%	(1.04)		(1.41)		(2.84)		-	-	(1.57)			
15. <u>INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</u>												
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-		
%	(0.26)		-		-		-	-	(0.11)			
16. <u>OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.</u>												
	30	20	12	10	6	2	-	-	48	32		
	7.85	5.13	4.11	3.62	2.84	0.95	-	-	5.34	3.60		
%	(6.48)		(3.87)		(1.90)		-	-	(4.47)			

Classification.	Entrants.		Second Age-group.		Third Age-group.		Fourth Age-group.		Total.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I. Children free from defects	595	77.07	468	82.39	353	83.65	23	85.18	1,439	80.43
II. Children (otherwise free from defects who suffer from:-										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	-	-	16	2.82	15	3.55	1	3.70	32	1.79
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment; or	5	0.65	10	1.76	3	0.71	-	-	18	1.01
(c) Both (a) and (b)	1	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.05
Total	6	0.78	26	4.58	18	4.26	1	3.70	51	2.85
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks.	135	17.49	47	8.27	30	7.11	2	7.41	214	11.96
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II or III distinguishing cases:-										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible.	33	4.27	21	3.70	11	2.61	-	-	65	3.63
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible e.g. without complete restoration of function.	3	0.39	6	1.06	10	2.37	1	3.70	20	1.12
Total	36	4.66	27	4.76	21	4.98	1	3.70	85	4.75
Total number of children examined	772	100%	568	100%	422	100%	27	100%	1,789	100%

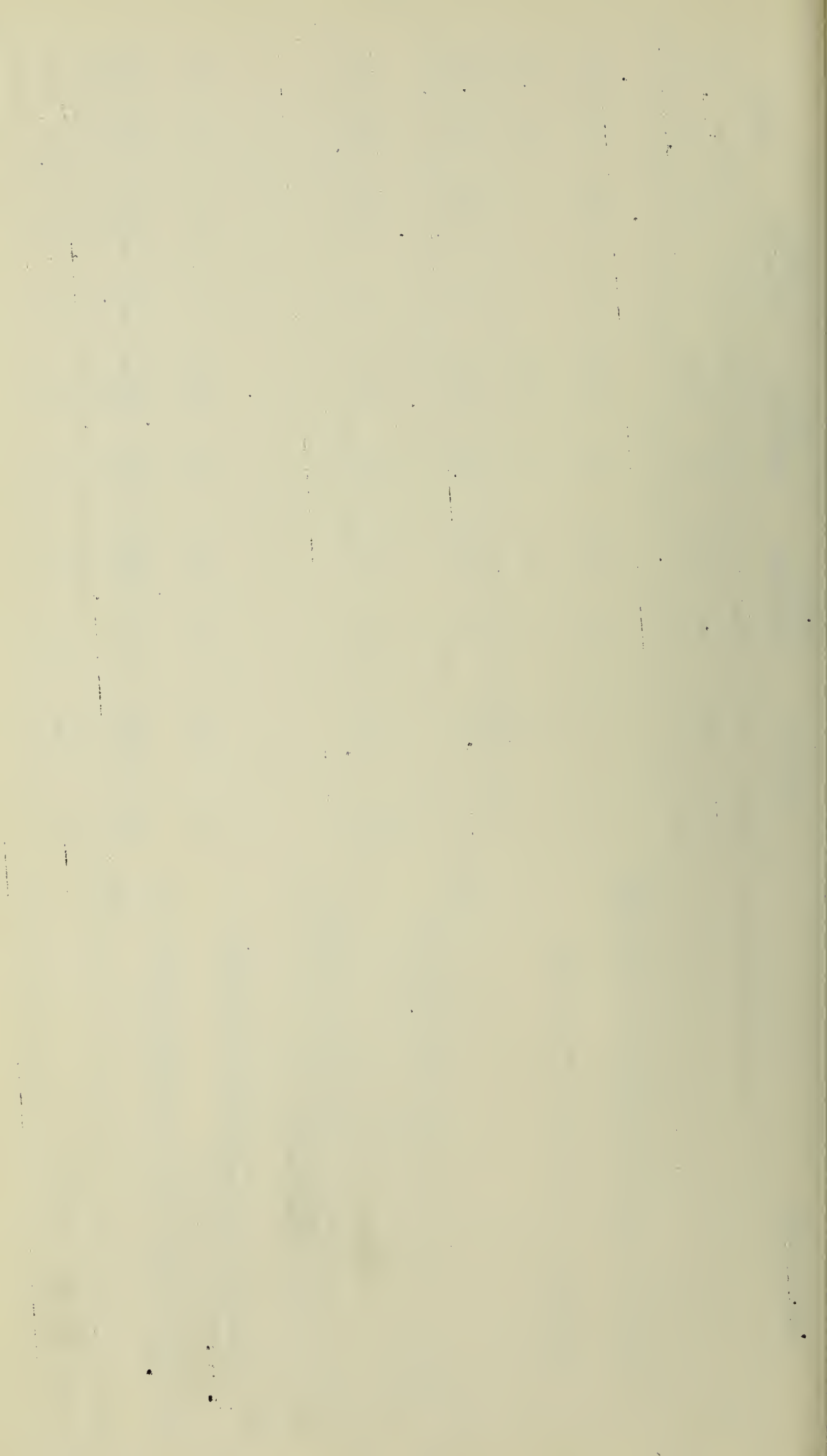


TABLE IV.

Return of ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN of School
Age in the Area.

DISABILITY.	<u>At</u> <u>Ordinary</u> <u>Schools.</u>	<u>At Special</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Classes.</u>	<u>At no</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Institution</u>	<u>At Hospital</u> <u>or Other</u> <u>Institution.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Blind	-	1	-	-	1
Partially Sighted:-					
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g. cataract, ulceration etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school.	-	-	-	-	-
Deaf:-					
Grade 1	17	-	-	-	17
Grade 11a	179	-	-	-	179
Grade 11b	4	-	-	-	4
Grade 111	-	-	-	4	4
Defective Speech:-					
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special education measures.	26	-	-	-	26
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures.	6	-	-	-	6
Mentally Defective (children between 5 and 16 years):-					
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	8	36	-	-	44
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	-	-	5	4	9
Epilepsy:-					
(a) Mild and Occasional	9	-	-	-	9
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school).	1	-	1	1	3
Physically Defective (children between 5 and 16 years):-					
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands).	10	-	-	3	13
(b) General orthopaedic conditions.	28	-	-	2	30
(c) Organic heart disease	21	-	-	-	21
(d) Other causes of ill- health	19	-	-	-	19

DISABILITY	<u>At</u> <u>Ordinary</u> <u>Schools.</u>	<u>At Special</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Classes.</u>	<u>At no</u> <u>School or</u> <u>Institution.</u>	<u>At Hospital</u> <u>or other</u> <u>Institution.</u>	Total.
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Multiple defects:-

I	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	1	-	-	1
VI	-	-	-	-	-
VII	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	-	-	-	-	-
IX	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-
XI	1	-	-	-	1

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

	Age Group			
	5	9	13	16
Average Age in Years	5 3/12	9 7/12	13 7/12	16 7/12
Number Examined	382	292	228	14
Height in Inches	42.6	52.3	60.4	66.8
Weight in lbs.	42.8	65.1	96.5	139.5
Average Age in Years	5 2/12	9 7/12	13 7/12	16 8/12
Number Examined	390	276	211	13
Height in Inches	42.3	51.6	60.4	63.2
Weight in lbs.	40.7	65.5	103.1	123.4

Attendances of Parents at School Medical Inspections.

Age 5	81.3%
Age 9	44.2%
Age 13	7.3%
Age 16	-

